

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

五拜禮 號九月八 英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 14,550,000

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
Kobe. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

#### Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

#### On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months ..... 5% pa.  
" 6 " ..... 4 " "  
" 3 " ..... 3 " "  
" 1 " ..... 2 " "  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
" ..... MEX \$5,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$1,250,000  
" ..... MEX \$5,000,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts  
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months ..... 4% per annum.  
" 6 " ..... 3 " "  
" 3 " ..... 2 " "  
" 1 " ..... 1 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... M. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow.

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin.

Tainanfu Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayrische Hypothek und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L. 3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (L. 417,000).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samraong, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Macassar, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabaru

(Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,

Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents

in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain,

America, and Australia, and transacts banking

business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

Do. 1 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [30]

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. TORS ..... \$10,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Keewick, Deputy Chairman

A. Fuchs, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq.

C. R. Leemann, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

R. Shewan, Esq.

H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong:—J. R. M. SMITH.

#### MANAGER:

Shanghai:—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per annum.

#### J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. [21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSITS at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £800,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

..... £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

" 1 " 1 " "

" JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

### NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE

HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital, Fl. 15,000,000 (L. 1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital, Fl. 10,000,000 (L. 833,333).

Reserve Fund ..... Fl. 2,112,570.35 (L. 176,048).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office:—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang,

Indramajou, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan,

Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang,

Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo,

Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives

for collection Bills of Exchange, issues

Letters of Credit payable in all important places

of the world and transacts every description of

Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per

annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

" 1 " 1 " "

J. BOETJE,

Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [207]

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [207]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { DELHI ..... 10th Aug. } See Special  
of Call ..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } Noon. } Advertisement

LONDON and ANTWERP { SIMLA ..... About 14th } Freight and  
via SINGAPORE, PENANG, } Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. } Aug. } Passage.  
and COLOMBO, PORT SAID } and MARSEILLES }

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { NAMUR ..... About 16th } Freight and  
YOKOHAMA ..... Capt. H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R. } Aug. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. [2]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### SOLE AGENTS.

DELICIOUS with PRESERVED IN ALL ITS NATURAL RICHNESS GUARANTEED FRESH.



"Gold Reef" BRAND  
PURE RICH CREAM (STERILIZED)

FRUITS, SWEETS, TEA, COFFEE, &c., &c., &c.

#### PRICES:

27 cts., 35 cts., 50 cts. - per Tin.  
\$3.00, \$3.85, \$5.50 - per Dozen.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [35]

### BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE 'HORSEHEAD' BRAND.

\$18.00 per Cask 4 Dozen Quarts.

\$20.00 " " 8 " Pints.

\$24.00 " " 12 " Splits.

LESS 10% OWING TO HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

### CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. [38]

### HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 11th August,

THE Company's Steamship

#### "SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare ..... \$4.00

" " " on the following day ..... 5.00

" " Single ..... 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1907. [79]

## Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

### THE SAVOY,



## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,365 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " B. Branch.  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,585 tons, Captain J. Willes.  
 "NANNING," 1,569 " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These vessels are equipped throughout with Electric Light.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"  
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Steamer.   | From  | Expected on or about | Will leave for | On or about      |
|------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| TJILIWONG. | JAVA  | Second half Aug.     | JAPAN          | Second half Aug. |
| TJIMAH.    | JAPAN | Second half Aug.     | JAVA PORTS.    | Second half Aug. |
| TJIBODAS.  | JAPAN | Second half Aug.     | JAVA PORTS.    | First half Sept. |
| TJIPANAS.  | JAPAN | First half Sept.     | JAVA PORTS.    | First half Sept. |
| TJIKINI.   | JAVA  | First half Sept.     | JAPAN          | First half Sept. |
| TJILATJAP. | JAPAN | First half Sept.     | JAVA PORTS.    | First half Sept. |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1907.

## Hotel.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 55.

For Terms, &amp;c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sontags, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

## BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG. "ZITEN" Capt. F. Proch. WEDNESDAY, Noon, 14th Aug., 1907.  
 MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. "PRINZ SIEGISMUND" Capt. E. Malchow. THURSDAY, Noon, 15th Aug., 1907.  
 YOKOHAMA and KOBE. "PRINZ SIEGISMUND" Capt. E. Malchow. About FRIDAY, 23rd Aug., 1907.  
 KUDAT and SANDAKAN. "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill. About SATURDAY, 9 A.M., 31st Aug., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

## Intimation.

## EYES

## RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.  
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanking Road, Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

## Hotel.

## KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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## WORKS ON THE HUANGPU.

On the 9th ult., Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Chinese Government undertook to meet the expenses of the conservancy works on the river Huangpu and the bar at Woosung by an annual grant of Tls. 400,000, for the provision of which the entire opium revenues of Szechuan and Suichow were embarked; what provision, if any, had been made, since the issue of the edict prohibiting the opium traffic, for the continuance of the grant; and whether the completion of the work was regarded by His Majesty's Government as assured.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. The Chinese Government have not, since the promulgation of the opium decree, proposed to furnish any additional security for the purpose named, but it must be borne in mind that ten years have been allowed for the extinction of the traffic, and that meanwhile the revenue is being collected. Moreover, in the agreement between China and the Powers on the subject it is stipulated that if the security mentioned by the hon. member becomes insufficient she must provide the balance from other sources. The latest report—namely, that for the September quarter of 1906—that has been received shows that a satisfactory beginning has been made with the work, and I have, so far, no reason to doubt that it will be completed in due time.

## "QUIDA'S" AWFUL POVERTY.

## TERRIBLE STORY OF SUFFERING.

London July 11.—According to the *Daily Mail* on Friday, Mlle. Louise de la Ramée ("Quida") was living in a state of the most abject poverty. Notwithstanding the money she had made by her books, Mlle. de la Ramée came to want, owing to the extravagance of her life. She lived in a beautiful villa, at Lucca, Northern Italy, but was expelled from it and rendered absolutely homeless. Though considerably over 60 years of age, she passed at least one night without any shelter but that provided by trees, and was without food for four days. While in this condition the mother of an old servant took her into her cottage and sheltered her there for a while, but the once famous novelist is at the present moment living in the squalid house of a milkman at a place called Massarosa.

## WADDINGTON ACQUITTED.

## UNORDINARY SCENES AFTER THE FAMOUS TRIAL.

Brussels, July 5.  
 The finish of the long and exciting trial of Carlos Waddington on the charge of murdering Ernesto Balmaceda, was reached to-day, when the accused was acquitted amid the applause of a crowded court.

The final scene was of a most stirring description. Maitre Bonnevise, the leading counsel for the Balmaceda family, spoke in reply to the other addresses, and demanded the condemnation of the prisoner as it was impossible that an assassin could be allowed to go unpunished.

The Public Prosecutor, Maitre Servais, said the accused might be punished lightly. After this Maitre Juyssmans, counsel for Waddington, delivered his final address. He implored the jury to show clemency towards the accused, pointing out that if the family of Balmaceda had to weep for the loss of a son, who had been murdered, the Waddington family had to mourn for a living daughter who had been dishonoured. The jury would not, he said, add yet another cruelty to all those cruelties already suffered by the Waddington family.

## AGAIN IN TEARS.

This part of counsel's address moved the ladies—who constituted the majority of those in court—to tears. The advocate concluded by urging the jury to consult their own hearts as fathers.

The President then submitted three questions for the consideration of the jury, namely:—  
 1. Was Carlos Waddington guilty of the crime of which he was accused?  
 2. Was the crime committed with premeditation?  
 3. Was there provocation?

The jury retired at half-past four. After deliberating for half an hour, they returned with a negative verdict, and Carlos Waddington was acquitted, and set at liberty.

The public gave him a tremendous ovation, but he remained quite calm.

The President threatened to have arrested anyone making a demonstration in court. The acquittal produced an immense sensation in Brussels. At the door of the Palace of Justice a great reception was given to the advocates of Carlos Waddington, and when Mme. Waddington was informed of the liberation of her son she wept for joy.

## WILL LEAVE BRUSSELS.

The Waddington family will quit Brussels at an early date, and it is probable that they will reside in London.

As Carlos was quitting the building, his father, who was waiting at the door, embraced him and wept with his son; the scene being deeply pathetic. The crowd surrounded Carlos Waddington, and numerous ladies embraced him amid wild enthusiasm. On learning of the acquittal Mme. Waddington prayed in a burst of tears and gave thanks to God.

## Hotel.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

## A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOM.  
 PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.  
 HOT and COLD WATER throughout.  
 ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).  
 ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &amp;c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [37]

## To Let.

## TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tones &amp; Co.).

Apply to—

HO TUNG,

Comptroller Department,

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. [71]

## TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [87]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [66]

## TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [439]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Bonham Road.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [629]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPTROLLER.

Barretto &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1907. [665]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [67]

## TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MURRISON HILL.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. [624]

## Intimations.

A. CHAZALON &amp; CO., 6, Queen's Road Central.

WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADINE, GHOUEILLE, &amp;c.

VICHY, PERIER, ROCHEMAURE

AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS ALSO

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [420]

PAFST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEM-SEN &amp; CO.

Agents for HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [14]



## Intimations.

Powell's  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

DIRECT IMPORTERS

BABY

CARRIAGES

Special Lines in

TROLLEY

CARS

Dainty Upholstered

CHILDREN'S

COTS

CANOPIES,

RUGS

and

SUNDRIES

WM. POWELL,  
LTD.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907.

## Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE HIGHLY RESPECTED ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. (679)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts in the 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July 1907. (705)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRATION OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th, to the 17th day of August, 1907, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. (706)

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Cross Street, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July 1907. (608)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that interest at the rate of 12 per annum is payable on overdue calls.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. (711)

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 80 cents per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 17th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th August, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. (714)

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

HONGKONG, 1st August, 1907.

HUMBER

CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE

WORLD.

Cycles Makers

ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.B.H. PRINCE OF WALES

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEED GEAR,  
GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.  
GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News: "For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,  
AGENTS,  
11, D'ARQUILLAR STREET AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. (467)

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
TO-MORROW,

the 10th August, 1907, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at the  
"HOTEL BALTIMORE," Wyndham Street,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE FURNITURE,  
CONTAINED THEREIN,

Comprising:—  
Very finely CARVED TEAK SIDE-  
BOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS,  
DINNER WAGGONS, TABLES, LEA-  
THER COVERED DINING CHAIRS,  
ELECTRO PLATE and GLASSWARE,  
Single and Double BRASS-MOUNTED  
BEDSTEPS, FINE TEAK WARDROBES  
with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DRESSING  
TABLES with BEVELLED MIRRORS,  
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND, TOILET  
SET, LACE CURTAINS, LEATHER  
COVERED SUITES, CARPETS, RUGS,  
&c., &c.

Some finely CARVED CANTON BLACK-  
WOODWARE, JAPANESE SILVER-  
BROODER SCREENS, and WALL  
HANGINGS, and CABINETS.

Also  
One COTTAGE PIANO by "Challen & Son,"  
Do. "by Neumeier & Co."

TERMS:—As usual.  
On view from Thursday, the 8th August,  
1907.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. (716)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on  
TUESDAY,  
the 13th August, 1907, at 2.15 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
SUNDRY VALUABLE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—  
DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-  
STEPS and MATTRESSES, TEAK-  
WOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED  
GLASS, OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED  
GLASS, SIDEBOARD and DINNER  
WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS,  
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE  
TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED  
GLASS, TAPESTRY COVERED  
DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS,  
CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPET,  
COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Also  
1 COTTAGE PIANO by Robinson Piano  
Co., 1 GRAMOPHONE and RECORDS, 1  
BANJO, 2 REMINGTON and 1 EMPIRE  
TYPEWRITERS.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. (722)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on  
THURSDAY,  
the 15th August, 1907, at 11 A.M., at No. 7,  
Reclamation Street, Yau-mai,  
ONE MARINE TRIPLE EXPANSION  
ENGINE,  
15in. by 24in. by 40in.—27 Stroke—180 lbs.  
pressure. Built in 1903,  
AND  
ONE THURST BLOCK and SHAFT.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. (693)

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. (61)

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1905. (160)

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS,  
GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for:  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL BEAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR BOTTLES  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. (49)

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the services of British Consuls stationed in foreign countries were at the disposal of the Colonial subjects of His Majesty; and whether any offer had at any time been made by the Colonies to contribute to the cost of this Consular Service.

Mr. Runciman (Downbury), who replied, said: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, but I would remind the hon. member that for many such services fees are levied in accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative, but in some cases, where a particular colony has special interests, the Government of that colony have offered to defray or share the cost of maintaining a Consulate.

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UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL  
AGENCY, LD.

The eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Dodwell and Co. Ltd., yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. H. Medhurst presided; other shareholders present being Messrs. E. J. Barrett, W. H. Wickham, A. Ritchie and G. K. Edwards.

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I propose with your permission considering the report and accounts as read. The profit this year is very considerably in excess of that of last year; in fact it is the largest amount we have yet been able to show in any one year since the incorporation of the Company. The General Managers in recommending the increase of the Reserve Fund by \$50,000, have in view the desirability of strengthening the Company's position without calling up further capital, and I hope this policy meets with the approval of shareholders. I am glad to say the result of the working of the Singapore branch is satisfactory, and I would mention that in April last we opened a branch in Shanghai with so far encouraging prospects, and I trust this branch also will prove a valuable source of income in the near future. The stock has been carefully certified and full allowance made for depreciation. If any shareholder wishes to ask any questions I shall be pleased to reply.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Wickham:—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and in doing so, I think that I shall only be voicing the satisfaction of the shareholders at the very excellent results of the year's working, a record as the Chairman has told us, in the history of the Company. Bearing in mind the prevailing dullness of business throughout the Far East, such results could only have been attained by hearty co-operation of the Company's staff and the General Managers. To each the cordial thanks of the shareholders is due.

The motion was carried.

Mr. W. H. Poite was re-elected auditor on the motion of Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mr. Ritchie.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on application.

THE T. K. K. FLEET.

NEW LINES FOR PACIFIC TRADE.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will begin the re-  
tirement of the fleet, consisting of the *America-  
maru*, the *Hongkong-maru*, and the *Nippon-  
maru*, from their present service at once, and  
these vessels will be replaced with three larger  
steamships now visiting the Pacific and  
ply between the Orient and South American  
ports.

This announcement was made by William  
H. Avery, assistant general manager of the  
line, who, accompanied by Mrs. Avery, arrived  
at San Francisco on the 7th ult. on the *Ameri-  
ca-maru* from the Orient, where he has been  
making preparations for launching the *Tenyo-  
maru* which will be the first of the new vessels  
completed.

Mr. Avery said:—"The company intends  
to replace the three present vessels with three  
larger ones, and the object of my visit to the  
Orient has been to attend to the preliminaries  
of the construction of this fleet. The *America-  
maru*, which is making its last visit to this port,  
the *Hongkong-maru* and the *Nippon-maru* will  
be placed in service between the Orient and  
South American ports. The vessels which we  
now have touching at South American ports  
are only chartered, and these charters will be  
cancelled.

"The new vessels will be between 5,000 and  
6,000 tons displacement, which is about 1,500  
tons greater than the boats in service at  
present. They will be equipped with turbine  
engine and will be oil burners. The *Tenyo-  
maru*, the first to be finished, will be com-  
pleted in January, 1908, and will be put into  
service at once. The *America-maru* will pro-  
ceed from here to the Orient, where she will be  
converted into an oil burner. Later on the  
same thing will be done with the *Hongkong-  
maru* and the *Nippon-maru*.

"The change will be gradual, and as soon as  
the new vessels are finished the present ones  
will be placed in the South American trade.  
The second vessel to be finished will be the  
*Chiyo-maru* which will be ready for service in  
June, 1908. The keel of the third vessel,  
which has not yet been named, will be laid in  
December, 1908. The three new vessels will  
be of the same dimensions and design, and will  
be greatly improved over our present craft."

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the services of British Consuls stationed in foreign countries were at the disposal of the Colonial subjects of His Majesty; and whether any offer had at any time been made by the Colonies to contribute to the cost of this Consular Service.

Mr. Runciman (Downbury), who replied, said: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, but I would remind the hon. member that for many such services fees are levied in accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative, but in some cases, where a particular colony has special interests, the Government of that colony have offered to defray or share the cost of maintaining a Consulate.

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## Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**WATSON'S**  
**FRUIT SYRUPS.**

Prepared from Genuine  
Fruit Juices, containing  
the full flavour of the  
sound ripe fruit.

Mixed with plain or  
Aerated Water they  
make delightful cooling  
drinks.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1927.

At communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Home Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## MARRIAGES.

On August 1, 1927, at Copenhagen, Denmark, ELLEN MARIA HALLBY to Mr. GILBERT BARNER, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, Shanghai.

On August 3, 1927, at Shanghai, HARRY CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL to ALICE FANNY COOPER.

## DEATH.

On August 4, 1927, at Shanghai, ALEXANDER JOHN, eldest son of the late Alexander Law and Mrs. John Prentice, aged 31 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1927.

## EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

There have of late been an unusual number of instances of arrest and trial of Chinese by their own Government that have excited widespread interest and comment. There is the case of Madam Ts'in Ching, the talented but ill-fated lady teacher who, "without the least jot of incriminating evidence," was recently tortured and then decapitated at Chenghsien by orders of the governor of Chekiang province, on a mere suspicion of her being implicated in the murder of the late Governor and of being in some way connected with the revolutionist, Sun Yat Sen. There are the cases of the Chinese teachers, the one at Wuchang who was banished for disloyal criticism of the Government, and the case of Professor Chung, who was recently held for five weeks at Tientsin on an altogether unfounded suspicion of treasonable intentions, a full account of whose trial we gave in our issue of the 5th inst. There is one phase of these judicial proceedings which has probably altogether escaped the attention of the Chinese authorities, so full of the conceit are they that Chinese affairs concern the Chinese alone, and that foreigners have nothing to do with them. We refer to the bearing of these cases on the question of extraterritoriality. For, notwithstanding the failure of Chinese officialdom to see it, such a bearing does exist. Westerners are residing in China under what, when compared with the

customary treatment of aliens by European Governments, are abnormal conditions. This has been a sore point with China in the past, and is certain to be increasingly so until the condition is removed. With reform in the air, and the general adoption of Western ideas and methods, and with the growing sense of national power and dignity, China will not delay longer than is absolutely unavoidable the attempted removal of this to her humiliating discrimination against her in the sisterhood of nations. Probably the demand will be prematurely made, but made it certainly will be, and that before long. But Westerners will require a sufficient guarantee that China may be trusted to control and protect them before they will be willing to surrender the privileges of extraterritoriality. It is fair that they should ask for such assurance. What would constitute such a sufficient guarantee? There can be none more convincing or satisfactory than the spectacle of the courts of China dispensing impartial justice and equity to her own citizens. Here is food for thought for nationals and officials of both countries. A codification of the laws is an unquestionable pre-requisite. There must be a scheme of salaries which shall free the administrators of justice from the temptation to take out a living income by accepting bribes. But more convincing than any other change or argument that can be employed to bring about a change desirable to all concerned will be the confidence-inspiring knowledge that Chinese subjects receive fair treatment and even-handed justice in the native courts. From this point of view it is pertinent to ask how far the conduct of justice in these and other like cases that are transpiring with such frequency in these days tend to create such confidence. In the case of Madam Ts'in it is important to remember that, although the use of torture in courts of justice has been recently forbidden by Imperial decree, torture was resorted to regardless of the law in order to induce her to reveal the names of her fellow-conspirators. And in the case of the students punished in connection with the same unfortunate affair there was every appearance of great precipitancy and little show of cool-headed justice. The case of Mr. Chung is more encouraging, but it must be confessed that it is exceptional. In this case torture was not resorted to, but it was threatened, and the investigation was carried on with the most absolute secrecy, which, as we have already pointed out, is a process which naturally lends itself to the suspicion of unfairness in the trial and diminishes the possibility of securing absolute justice. Nevertheless there is the outstanding fact that justice was done, and the accused at least in Tientsin a beginning has been made in the right direction. But that it is only a beginning the native authorities should not fail to remember. A single instance does not make a law, and even if it did, there are probably no foreigners in China who would consent to forego the rights which they can now claim of a fair trial under the laws of their several countries, for the prospect of being subjected on occasion to such a process of Chinese law as that exhibited in the case at Tientsin or of the one at Chenghsien. There is yet a great deal to be done in the way of remodelling the Chinese administration of justice, and even of re-defining the native idea of justice, before the day of abrogation of extraterritoriality is in sight.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that the majority of the members of the Central Government are determined to repurchase Weihaiwei.

PRINCE Fushimi has been appointed president of the Grand National Exhibition which is to take place in Tokio in 1912.

MR. H. H. J. Compertz, lately Attorney General, and at present First Magistrate, is about to proceed to Canada, to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs, has been granted to Lieutenant F. V. Kirwan, Army Service Corps, from 15th August to 10th October.

SHIPS in port to-day were dressed in honour of the anniversary of the Coronation of King Edward VII. At noon a Royal Salute was fired by the men-of-war in harbour and by the shore battery.

MR. A. M. Reith, former manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow and who is now at home on furlough, has generously sent out a cup to be run for at the Hankow Autumn Race Meeting.

THE Court-room was packed this morning during the Summary settlement sessions, yet, notwithstanding this fact, there was a remarkable absence of defendants, and in nearly every case judgment and costs went in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE Sikkim weather chart reports that four slight shocks of earthquake were recorded at Shanghai on the 2nd inst. and one on the 3rd. The shock on Saturday occurred at 8.11 a.m. and lasted three seconds. The other shocks were also of short duration.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

NEW BALT COMMISSIONER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th August.  
The newly appointed Salt Commissioner of Canton, Ting Nai-yun, has arrived here from Wuchow and landed officially this morning at the Tien Tze Wharf. The Kwangchow Prefect, the two magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu and others were present on the wharf to welcome this official. Commissioner Ting will take up a temporary residence pending the handing over charge by ex-Commissioner En Lin.

HONGKONG CHINESE MERCHANTS.  
The proposal of the manager of the Hongkong branch of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, Taotai Wen, that the old Mun Pao Kuk (Government Transport Department) be turned into a bureau for the furtherance of the commercial interests of the Chinese in Hongkong, was left to be commented upon by the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. This Bureau has since reported that there is no need of such a step as the interests of the Chinese merchants are already sufficiently safeguarded by law.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.  
It has already been reported that at a meeting held the other day of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company there were some heated arguments among the shareholders present, and that the newly elected president, Lo Po Shun, and vice-president, Wong Shui-ping, have not yet assumed charge of office, since their appointment. H.E. Viceroy Shun has been informed of the above facts, and he has again sent a telegram to the Acting Viceroy Wu instructing him to request Messrs. Lo and Wong to take over charge of office at once without further delay. H.E. has also telegraphed to these two gentlemen requesting them to assume their duties at an early date, as he considers that all the recent troubles between the shareholders are through these officials not taking over control of affairs. H.E. states that the annual general meeting is to be conducted strictly according to the regulations of the company, and no one is to hold office unless duly elected by the shareholders.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.  
Admiral and Commander-in-chief Li Chun, Admiral and Commander-designate of Pakhoi, is about to leave here for his new post. The people of the different villages presented him yesterday with various kinds of gifts, in the shape of umbrellas, scrolls, etc. in appreciation of his good services rendered to them.

THE following details left the command on 3rd instant per S.S. *Kunming* for co-ventance to India:—H.K.B.R.G.A., 2 rank and file for discharge, 19th Infantry, 9 rank and file for discharge, 129th Baluchis, 8 rank and file and one follower for discharge.

THE death of a Chinese, Sun Yat-sen, alias Sun Wai, is reported to have succeeded in crossing the Tongking frontier into Kwangtung, and instructions have been issued to Acting Viceroy Hu Shiang-lin, at Canton, to keep a careful watch for them.

THE death was announced at Tientsin, last week, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of Mr. Fan, a well-known Chinese servant of the bank at that port, and a man much respected both by foreigners and Chinese. He acted as accountant for Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Tientsin, and other firms. His death took place at Taku.

AN unknown European was sent to hospital yesterday by the Yau-matui Police suffering from a broken leg. A lokoog found the man lying at the foot of a hill at the back of Temple street, with a large rock on top of him. The police are of opinion that the European must have been sitting at the foot of a hill when the rock was dislodged from the hillside and came crashing down on him. But for a broken leg the European is in no other way injured.

"He never lent me any money," said a aged, grey-headed and very emaciated Chinaman, in response to a question from His Honour the Justice Judge. "He gave it to my *fok* and my *fok* brought it and laid it on the table." "Well," said His Honour, "that is the same as lending it to you; you had the use of it." "Yes, had to make payments." "And you sent your *fok* to the plaintiff to get the money?" After considerable fencing with the question, defendant at last admitted that it was so. "Judgment for plaintiff with costs," said His Honour.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Midsex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 10th inst.:—

March....."Light of Foot".....Latan  
Valse....."Café de Paris".....Gung  
Selection....."A Chinese Honeymoon".....Caryl  
Song....."The Everlasting Day".....Caryl  
Selection....."The Shop Girl".....Caryl  
Two-Step....."A Matelot's".....Noel Clerk  
Regimental March.....  
God Bless the Prince of Wales.  
God Save the King.

H.E. TUAN FANG telegraphs to the Waiwupu in regard to the loan of T.S. 1,500,000 from the Shanghai branch of the Hupai Bank, for the Huangpu River Conservancy Board which is to be refunded after a certain number of years. H.E. says that Taotai Ching of the aforesaid bank has promised to lend T.S. 1,500,000, as there is no other means of procuring funds at the present time. The Provincial Treasury at Soochow and Nanjing are nearly empty, H.E. requests the Foreign Office to consult the Board of Finance about the loan so as to settle it as soon as possible.

## ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.

SOCIETY'S REGULATIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th August.  
In continuation of my translation of the regulations governing the Canton Central Anti-Opium Association's Hospital, the following is a further instalment:—Section V (a) A register is to be kept in which are to be recorded the names of the opium smoking patients admitted into and discharged from the Hospital and the returns are to be submitted to the Central Association every ten days. (b) A record is to be kept as to the quantity of medicine issued daily by the dispenser, which is also to be reported to the Central Association every ten days. (c) The names of subscribers towards the funds of the institution will be posted on the wall of the Hospital on the date of the receipt of subscription. (d) A statement of the monthly accounts of the institution is to be submitted to the Central Association to be passed for payment every month. (e) A book is to be kept reporting on the working of the Hospital's doctors and this is also to be presented to the Association every ten days. (f) A diary is to be kept in which all the important events are to be recorded. (g) A visitors' book is also to be kept at the Hospital. Section VI (a) A bell will be rung every morning at half past five o'clock, when every patient is to rise, and every patient is to turn in every evening at half past ten o'clock when another bell will be rung. (b) Every patient of the institution will be supplied with a card, which the patient must take with him or her when the patient leaves the institution temporarily and on the patient's return the card is to be returned. (c) No patient is to leave the Hospital without having first obtained permission from the superintendent. Section VII (a) The physicians of the Hospital are to remain in the establishment throughout the whole day to attend any patient at any time when admitted. (b) Each physician is to call at and attend to the patients in the wards to which he has been assigned. (c) The physicians are to consult with one another in their medical work. Section VIII. (a) When the friends or relatives of any patient call at the Hospital, they must state whom they want to see before they will be admitted. (b) Attendants, messengers, coolies, etc. are not to leave the hospital without permission and are to carry out their work attentively and assiduously. (c) The hospital cooks are to see that everything under their control is scrupulously clean and that all drinking water is filtered. (d) Compounders of medicine are to be very careful in their duty to see that the proper medicine is administered to the proper patient. (e) Sick ward attendants are to take duty by turns and must perform the duties pertaining to their positions. (f) Waiters must attend to visitors civilly at all times, and are not to leave without permission. (g) Washerwomen are to see that all clothing of patients is properly washed. (h) Watchmen are to take duty by turns. (i) The hospital has to be kept clean in all respects. (j) Upon the death of a patient, the body is to be conveyed to the mortuary where the name, address, etc. of the deceased will be duly registered.

## THE OPIMUM FARMS.

It has already been reported that the opium farmers in Canton have applied for a reduction of the royalty on their monopoly and that if their petition is not granted they would suspend business on the 1st day of the 7th moon. In consideration of the farmers' petition, the Shao Hou Chu has consented to extend the time for the issue of licences to opium smokers to the 5th day of the 7th moon instead of the 1st day. The farmers are permitted to sell the drug to the smokers without licences only up to that date; after that date they are not permitted to sell opium to unlicensed smokers.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL'S PRIVILEGES.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT BY SHIPPING FIRM.

A case of considerable importance to the shipping community of Hongkong was heard at the Police Court, this morning, when Chan On, a messenger in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was arraigned before Mr. H. J. Gompertz charged with delivering letters to certain firms in the Colony without the same having passed through the Post Office. These who are now interested in the shipping line of business will be pleased to know that shipping firms have the privilege of receiving consignee's letters in their ship's mail boxes and despatching them to the addressee. This does not include private letters, which must go through the Post Office; and it is for this offence that the present proceedings were taken.

Int. editor Ritchie watched the case on behalf of the police. Mr. R. A. J. Savage, superintendent of mails, represented the Postmaster General. A representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was present in Court.

Asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, accused stated that he did not know he was doing wrong. He was given the letters to deliver and he was only obeying orders.

His Worship (to the assistant of B. & S.): Have you anything to say?

The assistant said that his firm did not know that there were letters, other than those addressed to consignees, received in the ship's mail box. When a letter box reaches the office, he continued, "it is cleared out by the office boys and the letters despatched to the owners."

His Worship—Has this been going on long?

The Assistant—For many years. I understand the Postmaster doesn't object.

Mr. Savage—We have no objection to consignee's letters, your Worship. In the batch of letters sent by the police and examined by us we did find some were addressed to consignees, while others were for Hong.

His Worship—Beyond that you have nothing to say?

The Assistant—No. We thought they were all consignee's letters.

His Worship—It was done in good faith by your firm?

The Assistant—Yes.  
At this stage a cover, addressed to a Chinese firm, was torn open and inside that cover was found some other letters, each letter being said, being addressed to separate firms. Then one of the letters was opened and a long slip of paper dropped out.

His Worship—What is that?

A clerk attached to the Post Office said it was a postal bill. A member of the comprising staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire then had a glance at the paper. He denied that it was a postal bill. It was, he said, part of a consignee's letter.

The Assistant—All are consignee's letters.

His Worship—If you say they are you had better get on the witness stand. In one of the letters was found a postal bill. If, as you say, they are all consignee's letters then how do you account for this postal bill?

The answer was audible at the reporter's table.

Sergeant Robert Macdonald testified as to seeing the accused carrying a bundle of letters along Connaught Road Central yesterday morning. He watched him and saw the man enter a shop. Witness arrested him coming out.

His Worship—Did you see him deliver any letters there?

Witness—I couldn't say.

His Worship—How many letters had he?

Witness—38.

U Shui Kwong, a clerk in the Post Office, spoke as to examining the letters seized by the police. The majority of them were consignee's correspondence, but nine were not.

His Worship—Did you find any bills of lading in them?

Witness—No.

What did they contain?—Postal orders and long's bills.

The Assistant—But one of the hongs in question is one of our principal shippers.

His Worship—That may be so. A man may be a shipper, but some letters are not consignee's. Do the codes get compensation for carrying letters?

Witness—Yes.

His Worship—How much?

Witness—Five cents for each cover.

Inspector Ritchie—When the accused was arrested he had over \$1 in copper cents on him.

The assistant was then called to the stand.

He reiterated that the custom of receiving and despatching consignee's correspondence had been in vogue for many years. They had no check of the letters. A steamer, he stated, would arrive, the letter box would be removed to the office and cleared by the office "boys." He had no idea that this breach of the postal laws had occurred. It was done in good faith and he asked that the matter be overlooked.

His Worship—I don't say that Butterfield and Swire would do it. Supposing I overlooked the matter what would become of the accused?

The Assistant—Turn them over to the Postmaster to do what he likes with them.

Mr. Savage—These cases are getting too frequent lately, your Worship, and I am called upon to ask for a fine. I think Butterfield and Swire should be more careful.

His Worship—What I want to know is: Did the accused collect any money on the letters delivered. In the case of an ordinary consignee's letter he would not get a cent, but he might be paid for delivering private letters.

Accused was then called to the witness-box.

He said that he was asked to deliver the letters. He denied collecting any money on them.

His Worship—Then how came you to be in possession of so many copper cents?

Accused—They are my own.

His Worship—I don't see my way to discharge this case. I think that some of the Clin staff of your firm know something more about the matter. If I fine the defendant will Messrs. Butterfield and Swire pay up?

The Assistant—Yes.

His Worship—If you people are willing to put up the fine it will be alright. If the Postmaster is satisfied and agree to settle the matter then nothing can be done. If not, I will impose a fine of \$100. I will remand the case to look into the matter.

The accused was released on \$50 bail.

It is stated in a Tokio telegram of 3rd inst. that quiet prevails in Seoul and its environs. Fifty-six Korean officers and men were killed, fifty-eight were wounded, and those taken prisoners amount to six hundred. Provincial garrisons will begin to be disbanded next Saturday.

THERE were two pitched battles on the 1st inst. at Seoul; but the Korean troops have now been subdued. The Japanese casualties amounted to 25, including a captain killed. A Korean battalion commander attempted to commit suicide at a protest. Searches among the defeated troops are being instituted, and a large number have been made prisoners. The troops that submitted to disarmament are to receive rewards.

At the Summary Court this morning, an old Chinese woman rushed towards the witness-box in response to every case that was called, until warned to listen for her own name alone. When the latter was called the woman could not get to the box quick enough. Her claim, she said, was for \$54. Asked what that was for the woman said, "\$10 for wages and \$14 for wages." "Then it's all for wages," said His Honour the Police Judge. "Why do you describe it in that way?" "\$40 is two months' wages and \$14 is the balance of the third month's wages." The claim being proved she got judgment with costs, but apparently she did not grasp the situation, for she raised her voice and began to argue the point, so that the Court usher had to conduct her to the door and bow her out.

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## Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

SMOKING DIVANS CLOSED.

REJOICINGS AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 8th August.

11.45 a.m.

In obedience to the Viceregal regulations, all opium divans were closed to-day.

The event was not attended by any disturbance at all.

Largely due to the efforts of the Anti-Opium Society and to its offspring, the recently-formed Anti-Opium Association, general rejoicings are observed throughout the native city.

The Association's headquarters are profusely decorated with ornate plants, evergreens, bunting and Japanese lanterns for this evening's illuminations.

A procession, headed by military bands, is parading the streets of Canton.

The procession was formed of representatives from numerous firms, societies, and other organisations. The various corporations displayed their distinctive banners and flags.

The procession started from the Central Association buildings and marched orderly through the different streets en route to the Hospital for the treatment of opium smokers.

Arriving at the hospital the inaugural ceremony attending the opening of the institution will be performed.

## THE RAILWAY IN YUNNAN.

H.E. Viceroy Hui Liang, of the Yunkwei Provinces, wired to the Waiwupu protesting against the granting of any monetary compensation to the relatives of the Italian workman of the French Railway Company in Yunnan, who was killed in consequence of trouble with the natives at Mengzie in the spring of 1926. He contends that the Italian's death was partially his own fault, as he ill-treated the native labourers under his control. It is also stated that, as there are many foreigners employed on the French railway, the matter will be taken as a precedent by other countries, if the deceased's family be indemnified. Thus H.E. requests the Foreign Office to reject the demand of the Italian Minister as far as indemnity is concerned, so as to avoid endless disputes in future over similar incidents. H.E. Hui is of opinion that such incidents cannot be prevented in view of the fierceness of foreign employees, chiefly French and Italians. Most of these are of the labouring class, and they have under them large numbers of Chinese labourers, some of whom enlisted from Chihli and others from far-away provinces. The Viceroy adds that the Italian Consul at Mengzie refuses to open negotiations with the Customs to settle there, though he has been repeatedly requested to do so by the latter. The Consul has his refusal on the ground that the case will be settled in Peking.—M. C. D. News.

THE Korean delegation to the Hague has arrived in New York and intends to present a petition to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, requesting that he take steps to guarantee the independence of the Hermit Kingdom. The delegates were advised to seek the aid of the United States by former Am. assessor Joseph H. Choate, who is one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference. The delegation includes some of the foremost men in Korea. The Japanese newspapers have referred to the action of the emperor in sending delegates to the peace conference as treacherous.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

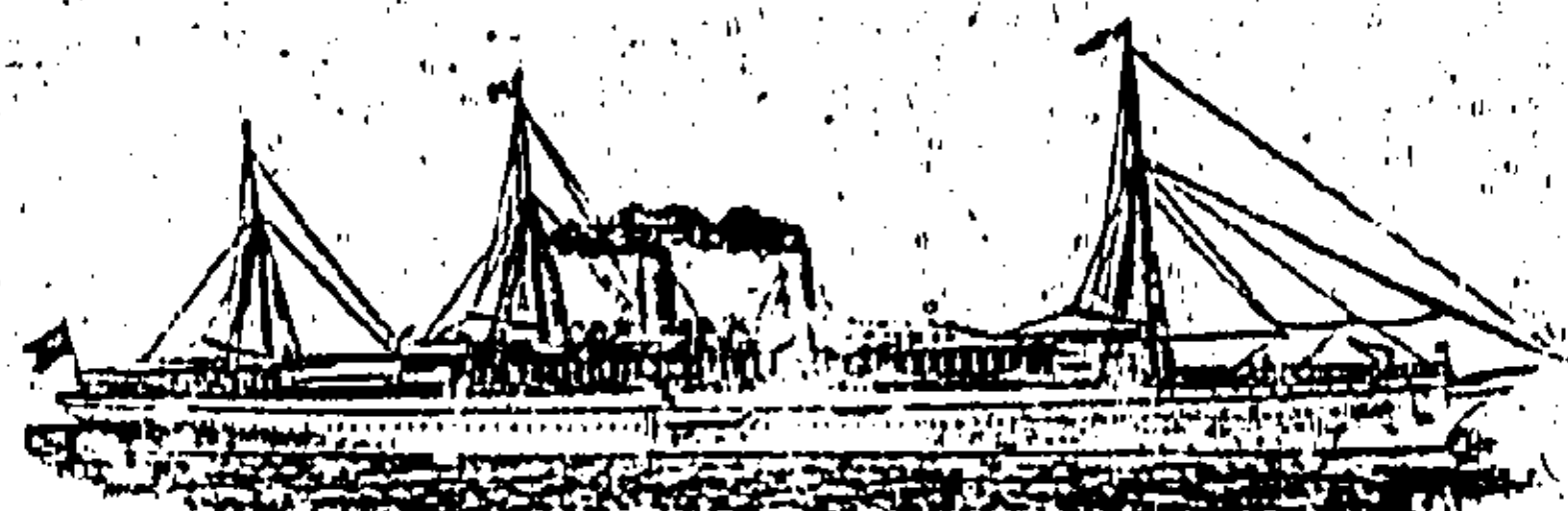
German (*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*) 12th inst. 4 p.m.  
German (*Zlatan*) 13th inst







## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

| N.M.S.             | Tons  | LEAVE HONGKONG        | ARRIVE VANCOUVER |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|
| "MONTEAGLE"        | 6,163 | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th  | Sept. 7th        |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Aug. 29th   | Sept. 16th       |
| "TARTAR"           | 4,435 | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th | Oct. 5th         |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Sept. 26th  | Oct. 14th        |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Oct. 24th   | Nov. 11th        |

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL, being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 60. Via New York 62. Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways 64. 64.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. C. DODD, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| For                         | Steamship | On                         |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | LAISANG   | SATURDAY, 10th Aug. 3 P.M. |
| MANILA                      | YUENSANG  | SATURDAY, 10th Aug. 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI                    | WINGSANG  | SATURDAY, 10th Aug. 5 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI                    | CHOYSANG  | TUESDAY, 13th Aug. 4 P.M.  |

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

|                                 | Single. | Return. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class | 5 65    | 10 00   |
| Penang                          | 85      | 130     |
| Calcutta                        | 165     | 250     |

\* These Steamers have a superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

|                                |             |                  |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG.   | "KWEIYANG"  | 10th Aug. 4 P.M. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI.       | "SHAN"      | 11th "           |
| JAVA                           | "SHAN LUNG" | 13th "           |
| MANILA                         | "TAMING"    | 13th "           |
| HAIPHONG                       | "HUPH"      | 14th " daylight. |
| SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN       | "HUICHOW"   | 14th " 4 P.M.    |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE                | "TSI AN"    | 15th "           |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG      | "SINGAN"    | 16th " daylight. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA. | "TAIYUAN"   | 21st " 4 P.M.    |

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australasia Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | For    | Sailing Dates.               |
|------------|-------|----------|--------|------------------------------|
| HUBI       | 2540  | Almond   | MANILA | SATURDAY, 10th Aug. at Noon. |
| ZAFIRO     | 2540  | Fraser   | "      | SATURDAY, 17th Aug. at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

| Steamship  | To sail              |
|------------|----------------------|
| "ABERLOUR" | FRIDAY, 23rd August. |

For Freight and further information, apply to

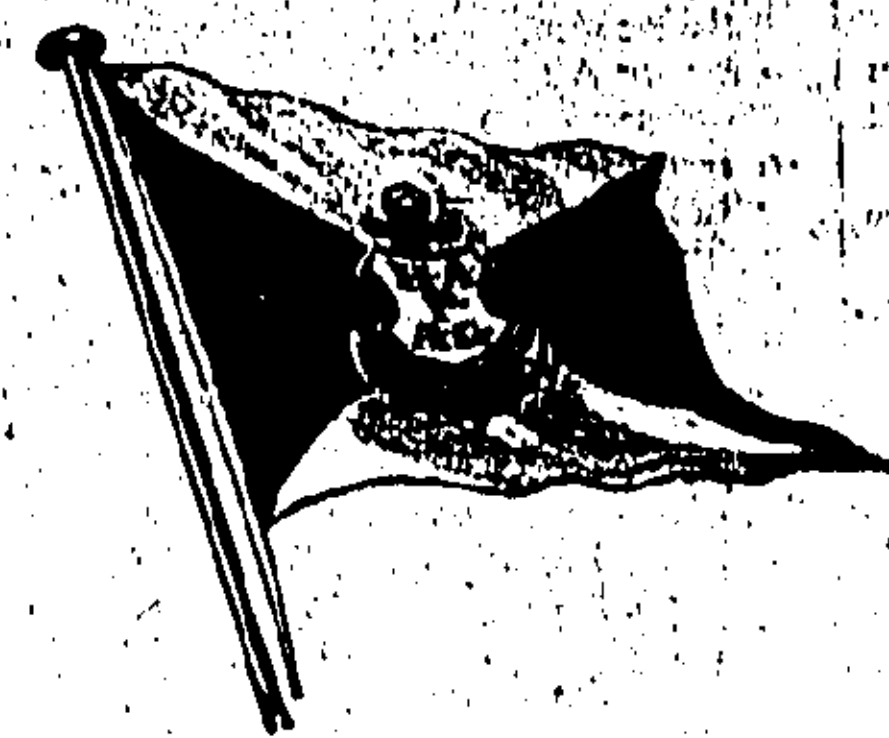
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, 5th July 1907.

General Agents.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HABSURG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardess carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

|          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| RHENANIA | 1st Oct. | HABSURG  | 4th Sept. |
| SILESIA  | 2nd Nov. | RHENANIA | 4th Oct.  |

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

## THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE,"  
Captain McDougall, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Tons. | Captain.      | Sailing.   |
|---------|-------|---------------|------------|
| Shawmut | 9,665 | E. V. Roberts | 15th Aug.  |
| Tremont | 9,665 | T. W. Garlick | 10th Sept. |
| Sumner  | —     | —             | 1st Oct.   |
| Kumeric | —     | —             | 15th Oct.  |

\* Cargo only.

† Very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"  
Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.  
"KWONG SAI" ...Capt. E. S. CROW.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.3 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .....\$4.

Meals .....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,  
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND

PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## THE Steamship

"LEVANZO."

Captain Gravano, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Olliff, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

LIQUEUR via JAPAN PORTS

(KAR TSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on.  
"GLENFARG" .....3,500. Middle of Aug.  
"KASATO MARU" .....6,100. End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

\* Passenger only.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,  
York Building

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

## "SOUTH AFRICAN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR DURBAN.

## THE Steamship

"HELIOPOLIS."

Captain Martin, will be despatched as above on or about 20th August.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1907.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ..... 7th Sept.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GHAEZE" ..... 14th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND  
STORM WARNINGS ISSUED  
FROM THE HONGKONG  
OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a LUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A LUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a LUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

Three Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock Aberdeen.

Waglan Sau Ki Wan.

Stanley Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson Sha Tan Kol.

Tai Po Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the 11th house.

F. G. FROD, Director.

16th July, 1907.

## INARTISTIC STAMPS.

DISSENTIMENT AMONGST SOME  
PHILATELISTS.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.                                                                       | NO. OF<br>SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT<br>RESERVE. | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND. | ATROKINATI<br>REVENUE AT<br>PRESENT<br>QUOTATION.<br>BASED ON LAST<br>YEAR'S DIV.                                                                | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BANKS.</b>                                                                 |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)                                 | 40,000            | \$125    | \$125    | \$1,000,000                             | \$1,000,000            | \$1,721,558    | { £1.15/- and bonus of 1/- @ Ex. 2/3 = }<br>\$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906                                                                      | 4 1/2 %<br>\$675 ex. n. is<br>\$515 new issue<br>London 1/8<br>ex new issue<br>London 1/6<br>n. issue first call |
| National Bank of China, Limited                                               | 99,925            | £7       | £6       | £12,735                                 | \$300,000              | \$71,293       | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1907                                                                                                                        | 7 1/2 %<br>\$51                                                                                                  |
| <b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>                                                     |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited                                              | 10,000            | £250     | £50      | £1,675,000                              | \$200,000              | \$233,638      | \$20 for 1905                                                                                                                                    | 7 1/2 %<br>\$270                                                                                                 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited                                        | 10,000            | £15      | £5       | £110,000                                | Tls. 100,000           | Tls. 189,529   | Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ 8 1/2 %<br>2/10 11 10 per cent.                                                                                | 6 %<br>Tls. 75 buyers                                                                                            |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited                                    | 12,400            | \$250    | \$100    | \$3,000,000                             | \$700,000              | \$1,460,400    | Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and<br>interim of 15/- to 1906                                                                                | 5 1/2 %<br>\$775                                                                                                 |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited                                        | 8,000             | \$100    | \$60     | \$70,000                                | \$100,000              | \$461,467      | \$10 for year ending 31.12.05                                                                                                                    | 6 1/2 %<br>\$180 sellers                                                                                         |
| <b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>                                                       |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                         | 20,000            | \$100    | \$20     | \$1,000,000                             | \$200,000              | \$562,980      | \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905                                                                                                                       | 9 1/2 %<br>\$88 sellers                                                                                          |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                      | 8,000             | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,250,000                             | \$250,000              | \$435,236      | \$40 for 1905                                                                                                                                    | 12 1/2 %<br>\$37 1/2 sellers                                                                                     |
| <b>SHIPPING.</b>                                                              |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                                   | 30,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$7,500                                 | \$204,538              | \$365          | \$1 for 1906                                                                                                                                     | 6 1/2 %<br>\$15                                                                                                  |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited                                            | 10,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$250,000                               | \$250,000              | Nil.           | \$2 1/2 for year ended 30.11.06                                                                                                                  | 6 %<br>\$41                                                                                                      |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                                  | 50,000            | \$15     | \$15     | \$750,000                               | \$144,386              | \$20,170       | \$1 for 1st and 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906                                                                                             | 6 1/2 %<br>\$29 1/2                                                                                              |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)                             | 10,000            | £5       | £5       | £60,000                                 | £270,000               | £3,694         | \$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share                                                                                                       | 3 1/2 %<br>\$39 buyers                                                                                           |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)                              | 65,000            | £5       | £5       | £330,000                                | £1,365,000             | £18,694        | Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Prof.) and<br>final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Ord.) for 1906<br>Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907) | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 50 sellers<br>10 1/2 %<br>Tls. 49 buyers<br>4 1/2 %<br>Tls. 46 sellers                          |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                                     | 200,000           | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 54,372                             | Tls. 1,337             | Tls. 1,337     | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906                                                                                                           | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 52 sellers                                                                                      |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                                | 2,000,000         | £1       | £1       | £5,167,141                              | £5,167,141             | £8,355,610     | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906                                                                                                           | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 52 sellers                                                                                      |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited                                                 | 10,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$100,000                               | \$100,000              | \$137          | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906                                                                                                           | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 52 sellers                                                                                      |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                                         | 5,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 54,372                             | Tls. 1,337             | Tls. 1,337     | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906                                                                                                           | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 52 sellers                                                                                      |
| <b>REFINERIES.</b>                                                            |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                         | 2,000             | \$100    | \$100    | \$200,000                               | \$200,000              | \$2,218        | \$8 for year ending 31.12.06                                                                                                                     | 8 %<br>\$100                                                                                                     |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                         | 7,000             | \$100    | \$100    | \$700,000                               | \$700,000              | Nil.           | \$3 for 1907                                                                                                                                     | 8 1/2 %<br>\$21                                                                                                  |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                                      | 7,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 100,000                            | Tls. 100,000           | Tls. 8,935     | Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06                                                                                                             | 4 1/2 %<br>Tls. 50 sellers                                                                                       |
| <b>MINING.</b>                                                                |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                                  | 1,000,000         | £1       | £1       | £110,000                                | £110,000               | £12,546        | Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07                                                                                                       | 4 %<br>Tls. 15.70 sellers                                                                                        |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                                  | 150,000           | £1       | £1       | £18,170                                 | £18,170                | £8,745         | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents                                                                                                                         | 5 1/2 %<br>\$5 1/2 buyers                                                                                        |
| <b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>                                          |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited                                                 | 18,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$450,000                               | \$450,000              | \$10,335       | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06                                                                                                                  | 10 %<br>\$17 1/2 sellers                                                                                         |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                                 | 40,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$2,000,000                             | \$2,000,000            | \$3,047        | Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907                                                                                              | 7 %<br>\$7 1/2                                                                                                   |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.                                       | 10,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$500,000                               | \$500,000              | \$400,933      | \$6 for 1st and 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906                                                                                               | 12 %<br>\$100 buyers                                                                                             |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.                                       | 15,700            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 1,570,000                          | Tls. 1,570,000         | Tls. 10,459    | Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907                                                                                                           | 4 %<br>Tls. 75 buyers                                                                                            |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited                                   | 6,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 600,000                            | Tls. 600,000           | Tls. 23,117    | Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year<br>ending 31.12.06 on old capital                                                                       | 8 %<br>Tls. 216 buyers                                                                                           |
| <b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>                                         |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.                                        | 25,000            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 2,500,000                          | Tls. 2,500,000         | Tls. 3,388     | Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07                                                                                                          | 6 %<br>Tls. 103                                                                                                  |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)                                 | 10,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$250,000                               | \$250,000              | \$2,418        | \$3 for year ended 30.6.1906                                                                                                                     | 12 1/2 %<br>\$26 1/2                                                                                             |
| Central Stores, Limited                                                       | 50,123            | \$15     | \$15     | \$751,845                               | \$751,845              | \$9,178        | \$1.80 for 1906                                                                                                                                  | 12 %<br>\$14 1/2                                                                                                 |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited                                               | 12,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$600,000                               | \$600,000              | \$771          | \$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906                                                                                                    | 10 %<br>\$100 buyers                                                                                             |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                                 | 50,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$5,000,000                             | \$5,000,000            | \$56,218       | Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07                                                                                                  | 7 1/2 %<br>\$99                                                                                                  |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited                                   | 150,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,500,000                             | \$1,500,000            | \$1,167        | 80 cents for 1906                                                                                                                                | 7 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited                                    | 7,000             | \$50     | \$50     | \$350,000                               | \$350,000              | \$1,089        | \$2 1/2 for 1906                                                                                                                                 | 6 1/2 %<br>\$37                                                                                                  |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                                     | 78,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 3,900,000                          | Tls. 3,900,000         | Tls. 61,978    | Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907                                                                                                               | 7 1/2 %<br>Tls. 98 buyers                                                                                        |
| West Point Building Company, Limited                                          | 12,500            | \$50     | \$50     | \$625,000                               | \$625,000              | \$1,519        | Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th                                                                                                    | 8 1/2 %<br>\$48                                                                                                  |
| <b>COTTON MILLS.</b>                                                          |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                                 | 15,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 750,000                            | Tls. 750,000           | Tls. 64,986    | Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906                                                                                                                | 15 1/2 %<br>Tls. 64 sellers                                                                                      |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited                 | 125,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,250,000                             | \$1,250,000            | \$12,660       | \$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06                                                                                                              | 11 1/2 %<br>\$11                                                                                                 |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                              | 10,000            | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 750,000                            | Tls. 750,000           | Tls. 36,211    | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 %)                                                                                                              | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 53                                                                                              |
| Laoh-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.                             | 8,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 800,000                            | Tls. 800,000           | Tls. 31,469    | Tls. 8 for 1906                                                                                                                                  | 8 1/2 %<br>Tls. 90                                                                                               |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                                     | 2,000             | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 1,000,000                          | Tls. 1,000,000         | Tls. 50,063    | Tls. 50 for 1906                                                                                                                                 | 15 1/2 %<br>Tls. 317 1/2 sellers                                                                                 |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                                                         |                   |          |          |                                         |                        |                |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited                                       | 8,604             | £12/6    | £12/6    | £109,296                                | £109,296               | £638           | 1/3 per share for 1906                                                                                                                           | 9 %<br>16 1/2                                                                                                    |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited                                                | 1,200             | \$10     | \$10     | \$12,000                                | \$12,000               | \$1,653        | \$3 for 1905                                                                                                                                     | 13 1/2 %<br>\$20 sellers                                                                                         |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited                                                 | 60,000            | \$12     | \$12     | \$720,000                               | \$720,000              | Nil.           | \$1 for 1905                                                                                                                                     | 13 1/2 %<br>\$9 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited                                                 | 4,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 200,000                            | Tls. 200,000           | Tls. 889       | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905                                                                                                          | 10 %<br>\$5                                                                                                      |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited                                        | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000                               | \$500,000              | \$25,000       | 60 cents for year ended 18.2.05                                                                                                                  | 9 %<br>\$8.90 sellers                                                                                            |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                                 | 100,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,000,000                             | \$1,000,000            | \$855          | 80 cents for 1906                                                                                                                                | 9 %<br>\$15 buyers                                                                                               |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited                                                   | 25,000            | \$7 1/2  | \$7 1/2  | \$187,500                               | \$187,500              | \$2,555        | \$2.30 for year ending 31.7.1906                                                                                                                 | 8 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2                                                                                              |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited                                          | 400,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$4,000,000                             | \$4,000,000            | \$10,804       | Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907                                                                                                       | 9 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2                                                                                              |
| Hall & Holt, Limited                                                          | 21,000            | \$20     | \$20     | \$420,000                               | \$420,000              | \$15,002       | \$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07                                                                                                                  | 11 %<br>\$21 1/2 buyers                                                                                          |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited                                            | 60,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$600,000                               | \$600,000              | \$2,953        | 1 1/2 per share for year ending 28.2.07                                                                                                          | 7 %<br>\$14 1/2                                                                                                  |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited                                                 | 5,000             | \$25     | \$25     | \$125,000                               | \$125,000              | \$4,361        | Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th 07                                                                                                    | 9 1/2 %<br>\$24 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                                     | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000                               | \$500,000              | \$4,212        | \$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06                                                                                                                  | 9 %<br>Tls. 305 buyers                                                                                           |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch- en Landbouw-<br>exploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000            | Gs. 100  | Gs. 100  | Tls. 2,500,000                          | Tls. 2,500,000         | Tls. 10,374    | Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907                                                                                                   | 9 1/2 %<br>Tls. 305 buyers                                                                                       |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited                                                | 25,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$250,000                               | \$250,000              | \$2,055        | \$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07                                                                                          | 9 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| Peak Tramways Company (new)                                                   | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000                               | \$500,000              | \$2,055        | None                                                                                                                                             | 9 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| Philippine Company, Limited                                                   | 67,500            | \$10     | \$10     | \$675,000                               | \$675,000              | \$2,055        | None                                                                                                                                             | 9 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited                                                 | 24,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 1,200,000                          | Tls. 1,200,000         | Tls. 7,990     | Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907                                                                                                           | 7 1/2 %<br>Tls. 110                                                                                              |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.                                               | 5,400             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 270,000                            | Tls. 270,000           | Tls. 9,751     | Tls. 4 for 1905                                                                                                                                  | 7 1/2 %<br>Tls. 40 sellers                                                                                       |
| Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited                                      | 4,500             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 450,000                            | Tls. 450,000           | Tls. 3,354     | Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906                                                                                                             | 13 1/2 %<br>Tls. 75 sellers                                                                                      |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited                                     | 30,000            | Tls. 20  | Tls. 20  | Tls. 600,000                            | Tls. 600,000           | Tls. 7,843     | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906                                                                                                          | 8 1/2 %<br>Tls. 120 sales                                                                                        |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited                                          | 8,175             | £20      | £20      | £163,500                                | £163,500               | Tls. 25,592    | Interim of 15/- for account 1907                                                                                                                 | 11 1/2 %<br>Tls. 310 buyers                                                                                      |
| South China Morning Post, Limited                                             | 6,000             | \$25     | \$25     | \$150,000                               | \$150,000              | \$4,934        | Interim of 11/3 for account 1907                                                                                                                 | 11 1/2 %<br>\$22                                                                                                 |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited                                                | 20,000            | \$5      | \$5      | \$100,000                               | \$100,000              | \$214          | None                                                                                                                                             | 7 %<br>\$7                                                                                                       |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited                                          | 2,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 200,000                            | Tls. 200,000           | Tls. 15,495    | 30 cts. (old) & 15 cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06                                                                                                 | 4 1/2 %<br>Tls. 97                                                                                               |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited                                              | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000                               | \$500,000              | Tls. 201       | Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07                                                                                                               | 7 1/2 %<br>\$12 1/2 sales                                                                                        |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited                                      | 10,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$100,000                               | \$100,000              | \$1,369        | First year                                                                                                                                       | 7 1/2 %<br>\$10 1/2 buyers                                                                                       |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited                                                | 90,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$900,000                               | \$900,000              | \$5,482        | 8 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.8 on<br>100 Founders shares for y. end 31.5.07                                                             | 7 1/2 %<br>\$11 buyers                                                                                           |
| William Powell, Limited                                                       | 15,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$150,000                               | \$150,000              | \$182          | Final of 40 cents per share making 80<br>cents for year ending 31.12.07                                                                          | 7 1/2 %<br>\$8                                                                                                   |

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
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BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "SALAZAR."

Captain Alland, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 20th  
August, at 1 P.M.  
This steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line a.s. Sydney bound for Mar-  
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issued for above ports.  
Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. "TOULOUSE" ..... 3rd Sept.  
S.S. "TOURANE" ..... 17th Sept.  
S.S. "AUSTRALIE" ..... 1st Oct.  
S.S. "NERA" ..... 15th Oct.  
S.S. "YARA" ..... 29th Oct.  
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ..... 12th Nov.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. [10]

## FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

## THE Steamship

## "VINE BRANCH."

will be despatched as above on or about 10th  
September.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. [77]

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## FURNITURE,

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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

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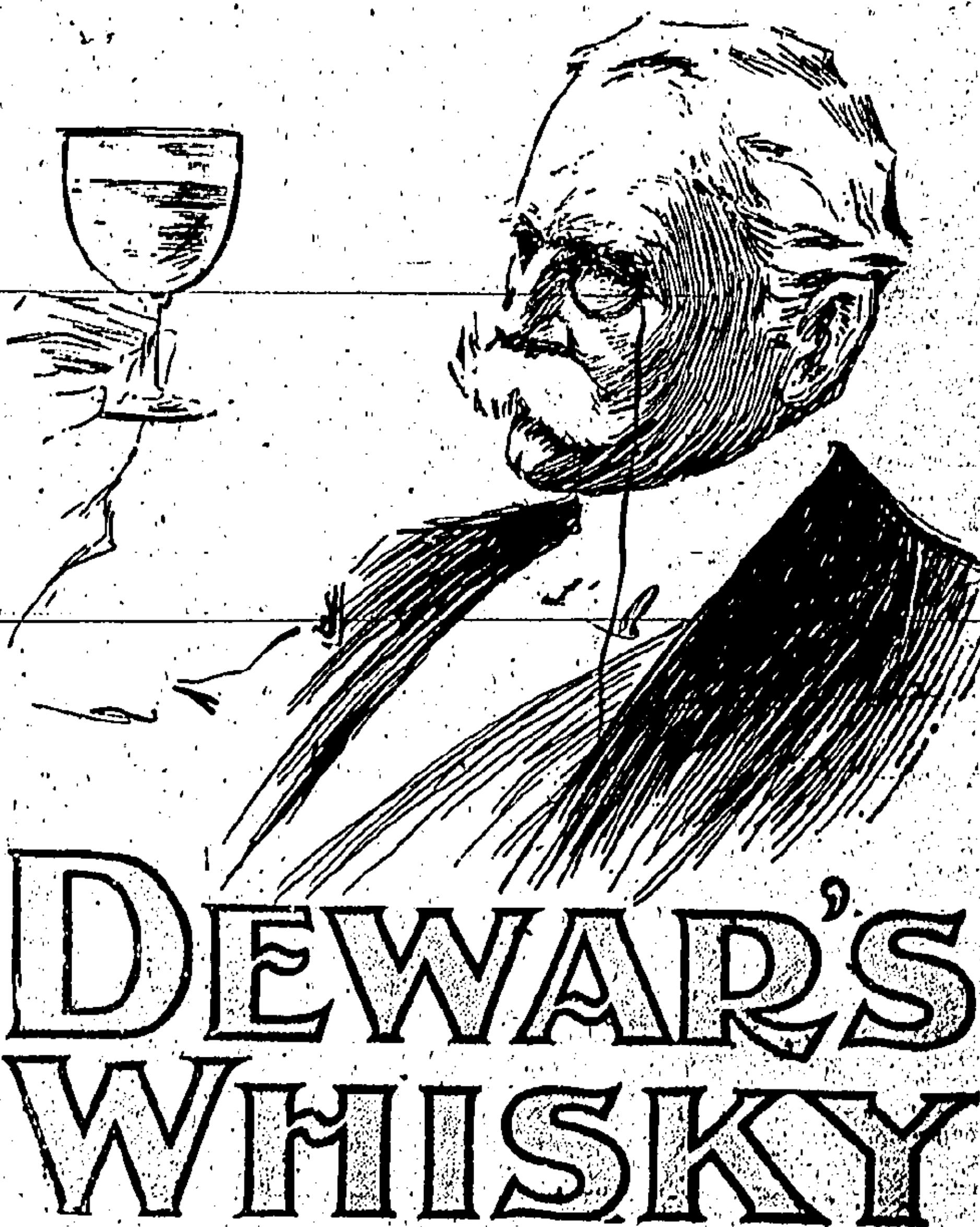
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. [48]



Sole Agents: BUMANN &amp; BERBLINGER,

15, 16 &amp; 17, Cornmarket Road Central,

[480]



# The Hongkong Telegraph

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5593

晚一初月七年三十三緒光

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

五拜禮

號九月八

英港香

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##### BIRTHS.

On July 1, at Building, Berkshire, wife of J. BELL-IRVING, son.  
On July 26, 1907, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. C. DAVIS, a son.  
On July 29, 1907, at Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. G. C. FORT, a son.  
On the 24th August, at No. 4, Victoria View, Garden Road, Kowloon, the wife of M. A. FLOURENCE, of a son. Shanghai and Japan papers please copy.  
At "Ereidne East," Mount Kellist, on the 5th inst., the wife of ALEX. CUMMING, of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

On August 1, 1907, at Copenhagen, Denmark, ELLEN MARIA HALLBY to Mr. GILBERT BERGER, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, Shanghai.  
On August 3, 1907, at Shanghai, HARRY CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL to ALICE FANNY COOPER.

##### DEATHS.

On July 26, 1907, at Shanghai, CATHERINA MARIA, the only beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Castro, aged 8 months 1 day.  
On July 28, 1907, at Shanghai, ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of the Presbyterian Mission Press, age 48 years.  
On August 4, 1907, at Shanghai, ALEXANDER JOHN, eldest son of the late Alexander Law and Mrs. John Prentice, aged 31 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

### "TO THE PEAK"

(3rd August.)

Considering that it has been officially assumed the people of Hongkong are sublimely ignorant of the amount to which copper and silver coins respectively are legal tender in the Colony—as evidenced by the publication of a Government notification on the subject—it will not be an act of graceless temerity to assume that they are equally ignorant of the bye-laws framed by the Peak Tramways Company, Ltd. As a rule, the average citizen takes the laws very much for granted, confident in the knowledge of his own integrity that he, at least, will not be caught within the meshes of the law. Although he may devote occasionally from

the strict path of rectitude—putting his full trust, for example, in the old shibboleth that "findings keepings"—still he does not voluntarily look for trouble. Accordingly, it will be some sort of service to the traveller to the celestial regions yeelp the Peak to know exactly some of the things which he must not do under pain of having to make an appearance before the Magistrate and pay for his little errors. The general managers of the Peak Tramways Company, Ltd., have just published in the *Gazette* the "bye-laws for the control of the traffic on the St. John's Place to Victoria Gap route," and they will be found to be not unrestrictive. To begin with, the cars are not supposed to carry more than 40 passengers at a time, but two children under twelve years of age are only reckoned as one passenger. Most people who have travelled through the world have met 'children of tender years,' that is to say, under twelve, who could give points in the matter of physique and development, to say nothing of appearance, to their seniors who confessed to seventeen. Two of these would easily occupy the space allocated to age, and indeed, half a dozen would comfortably fill a whole car and then seek for more roomy quarters on the roof. That section about the number of passengers is one of the few out of the fifteen which does not carry a penalty along with it. But the second section is really a continuation of the first, for it declares that should anyone attempt to travel in the carriage after he has been warned that it already contains 40 passengers he will be liable to pay a fine of \$5 for the first offence. It is quite conceivable that occasions might occur when it would be cheaper to pay \$5 than to be left alone on the platform, but if the game of watching the "disgraced" glares of the other passengers on a sunny day is to be indulged in, the frivolous one will find that he has rendered himself liable to a fine not exceeding \$5. There are some individuals who pretend that the tobacco habit is on all fours with the opium evil, and declare that they can smell the fumes of another place in the emissions of the smoker. At last these fastidious characters can wreak their revenge on the tribe of air-defilers, for under section five of the Peak Tramways bye-laws all that he has to do is to select a likely looking victim and politely request him to desist from his filthy, degenerate habit and fling his pipe out of the window. If the depraved person should prove obdurate and absolutely refuse to obey, then he has contravened the bye-law and may be fined \$1. If he should be caught again by the moral regenerator and requested once more to "stop that smoking"—he is bound, if only for the sake of "face," to refuse—he will probably find himself saddled with a little debt of \$5. While if he persists in declining to listen to the pleadings of the reformer he may, on the third occasion, be required to produce \$5. From the point of view of those who wish to leave the world a little better than they found it, the idea of "holding up" a carful of Nicotinites and haling them before the authorities is not at all without its attractive side. Passengers are allowed to carry 28 lbs. of luggage and they must carry it in their hands otherwise \$5, or less should the Magistrate be in a genial mood. Should a passenger attempt such acrobatic feats as alighting from or jumping into a car while it is in motion, he may have to pay the usual penalty, provided, of course, he is alive after the performance. It is unnecessary to say that passengers must give up their tickets on demand, but there are some who may be interested to learn that if they travel beyond the station to which they have booked they "shall pay the full fare in force for the time being from terminus to terminus." That scarcely seems to be a fair and equitable arrangement, but if passengers will keep on moaning at large, absorbed in the wonders of the scenery, or engaged in evolving schemes to corner the market, and if in their abstraction they forget to alight at the proper station, then by all means make them pay for their mental amusement, for, after all, who is to say that it is not a little trick to get the better of the Company? The last bye-law contains a most democratic, even socialist, principle, for it declares that on certain occasions the haughty personage who says loftily, "Season," when asked for his ticket, shall be no better off than the humble individual in the corner who has "paid his fare in full"—and meekly admits the impeachment. But such occasions occur but rarely, for it is only when special cars for the public are run that the high and the low meet on a common level. On the whole, the bye-laws are not calculated to jar on the peaceful traveller, although, of course, there are those to whom anything in the shape of a law or a regulation is as a red rag to a bull.

### CHINA'S JUDICIARY.

(5th August.)

Edicts of the Emperor and Viceregal proclamations on the subject of reform of the judicial department are worthless unless supported by concrete instances showing that *bona fide* effort is being made to carry out these reforms in practice. It is gratifying, in connection with such a case as that of the Cantonese teacher recently examined in Tientsin, an account of which will be found in our news columns to-day, to see unquestionable indication of a real effort being made, at least in that quarter of China, to improve on the old methods of justice. The Government has committed itself to the abolition of torture of prisoners and witnesses in securing evidence. It was perhaps too much to expect of a Chinese

judge that he should not threaten his prisoner with the rack for so persistently denying his guilt, yet the very creditable fact remains that torture was not employed, even when every other means failed to elicit the incriminating evidence. Besides, there did appear to be a real sincerity of purpose which manifested itself in the unstinted use of the telegraph in securing evidence from distant points—evidence which turned out to be corroborative of the accused's story. Moreover, when his innocence was established, albeit by what appear to the Western mind the somewhat tortuous methods of Chinese justice, the accused man was set at liberty, with what, when one considers the usual course of events in the East, appears to be commendable promptitude. Due credit should be given the Government for its conduct of the case. One cannot help noting the altogether irresponsible manner in which the Government's secret service are permitted to conduct their operations. There ought to be some safeguards which would make an innocent man less liable to the annoyance, anxiety, expense, and real danger to which the carelessness, the selfish ambition, or the wicked spitefulness of some informant may expose him, leaving him without the possibility of redress. In like manner one notes with a feeling of disappointment that the Government has not yet learned that a certain degree of publicity is necessary to justice. The more such cases are surrounded by secrecy, the greater is the chance of unfairness, and the more are open-minded men prone to suspect unfairness. Secrecy prevents an innocent man or his friends from tracing a slanderous charge to its source, and proving his innocence. The conception of the State's functions should be something more dignified and worthy than that of a mere sleuth-hound to run criminals to earth. A fair trial is impossible unless the State realizes her own obligations to her subjects as well as their obligations to her; and that in every case that comes up between her and one of her citizens, the State is on trial quite as much as the accused. It is evident that no such conception of law and its execution has penetrated the official consciousness of China.

### JAPAN'S ECONOMIC CONDITION.

(6th August.)

We have frequently referred to the parlous condition in which Japan might eventually find herself owing to the numerous and, after the war, unrestricted loans which she has negotiated in the capitals of Europe. The fact that Japan was successful in securing a treaty with Russia was sufficient to ensure her credit in the bourses of the West, but although Japan is a great and growing country, her wealth—we do not speak of her potential wealth—is not absolutely realisable within the next few years. Evidence of this has been furnished by the precarious condition in which many banks in Japan have continued to exist, and it is a commonplace to say that if the Government, through the Bank of Japan, had not come to the rescue, there would have been a crisis in the affairs of a country which deserves to rise on account of its efforts she has made to bring herself into line with modern Powers. While the majority of the banks manage to maintain their position the same cannot be said of some of the industrial companies, especially those which were formed on the "trust" principle. Some were still-born; some lived a while and died, and some are still in the agonies. The difficulties in which Japan has placed herself have had the reflex in London, which, of course, means that Paris, and New York, are alike sceptical regarding Japanese ability to provide the necessary funds when the debentures come due, and the result is seen now when Japanese company shares floated in London are with difficulty underwritten. Quoting from a Japanese paper we use the following:—"A vernacular contemporary observes that most of the financial syndicates formed in London with a view to investing money in business in Japan have been disappointed, as the economic condition in Japan since the war has continued unfavourable for finding 'openings' for investment. Coupled with this, the money-market in England has continued to be strained, and the promoters of these syndicates have become pessimistic. The Anglo-Japanese Syndicate, a London concern of which Mr. Okoshi is the representative, has found no opportunity for action so far. It has been paying out heavy expenses without any business coming in, keeping up a handsome office in London. The syndicate has now been wound up, with a loss of some ¥45,000. Another London syndicate, which recently proposed the match combination, is also said to be reduced to an unfavourable position, without finding any business. If the accomplishment of the combination of the match-manufacturers is delayed much longer, the partners of the syndicate will—it is said—be prompted to wind up the syndicate. It is all very well to say that the money-market in England is strained, but it would be much more truthful to say that the market is nervous concerning Japan's ability to repay. We doubt whether any foreigner can understand the Financial Review which is issued by Japan in so far as the amalgamation of borrowed funds is concerned. Possibly the money is there, although we doubt. It will take many years before Japan can rise superior to the burdens she has incurred, notwithstanding her acquisition of a new and prolific land on the mainland. Probably the best thing for Japan would be to proceed slowly, for her possibilities are great and her resources continually increasing.

### SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

(7th August.)

The arrival in Hongkong yesterday of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, who until last month was Chinese Ambassador to the United States, recalls to China one of the ablest diplomatists in the service of the Empire. His return to China marks in a most positive manner the future policy of the country. In retaining in her posts at Peking men who have travelled and know the customs of other parts of the world she shows that the primitive era of the Conservative Government is rapidly dying away. Perhaps it has been caused by the recent international problems she has had to deal with, and she awakes to the realization that unless she changed her "drowsy" methods of procedure it might cost China to the Chinese. The powers retain only ministers at the Celestial capital, but they are none the less astute diplomats, and this state of affairs can be better neutralized by the Chinese by having at the helm of the ship of State citizens who know their own country and that of any one represented Power equally well. For instance, with Sir Chentung at Peking the possibilities of a hitch with the United States is made remote than ever in view of his excellent knowledge of American customs and methods. This is the flattering opinion which the ex-Minister has earned from one of his colleagues at Washington. If this knowledge did not exist, China might make a blotch of the simplest error arising between diplomatic representation. So it is with England, France, Germany and other countries. Each minister is allowed a Chinese statesman who understands the needs of the Government of his antagonist. Therefore it is a case of good-natured duelling and not long-distance challenging. Considering the enormous difficulties that have beset China from the beginning, one may truthfully say it is quite remarkable how well she is bearing up under the pressure of politics. She has been big-sticked often by the Powers that own the so-called leas within the country, but moral suasion on the part of good statesmen stopped the blows in mid-air. Besides, while the Powers are seeking to have China do as they please, they are indirectly helping China to hold her own. Germans are looking after the military display and Japan as to the naval forces—both good teachers, and the apt pupil is there. France is helping along with new diplomats every day, and we know the French proclivities for smooth talking. The United States, humanitarian in principles and commercial in desires, teach the young nation two other branches of world politics. England is as anxious to uphold Chinese integrity in order to retain a barrier between Siberia and India and in fortifying the borders of the latter country she places in safety the empire of Kwang Hsu. Russia, of course, unable any longer to attempt aggrandizement in territory Chinese, will seek other paths of better understanding between each other. And so on down the line. At the same time there is in China a foreign board composed entirely of diplomats and statesmen who have received their education abroad. Sir Chentung's posts is the last one, to complete this well-travelled circle. Such are the views expressed succinctly by an American diplomat to the *Washington Star* on the eve of Sir Chentung's departure from America. His new career in the field of politics in his own country will be watched with unusual interest by his confreres at the present juncture in the evolution of China.

### THE OSAKA SOSHEN KAISHA.

(8th August.)

The Osaka Soshen Kaisha has presented its report to the shareholders for the half-year ended 30th June last. The net profit for the six months has amounted to ¥2,138,262 including a surplus brought forward. Of the sum, ¥252,000 has been placed to the reserve for the insurance of vessels (equal to a little over 4 per cent. of the total value of vessels). ¥411,000 to the reserve for repairs of vessels (equal to about 6½ per cent. of the total value of vessels). ¥291,000 to the reserve for depreciation of vessels (equal to about 4 per cent. of value). ¥53,000 to the legal reserve, leaving ¥426,250 for a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, carrying forward a surplus of ¥705,012. A comparative statement of the earnings of the first half of the current year with that of the corresponding period shows the following results:—

|                        | Last Period. | Previous Period. |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Freight                | ¥4,650,358   | ¥4,772,717       |
| Passenger receipts     | 1,577,744    | 1,408,520        |
| Steamer charter        | 95,462       | 50,999           |
| Receipts from lighters | 126,427      | 116,348          |
| Interest               | 51,798       | 45,347           |
| Subsidy receipts       | 1,230,616    | 504,442          |
| Navigation encourage-  |              |                  |
| ment bounty            | 31,613       | 18,364           |
| Freights for mails     | 72,298       | 70,760           |
| Government subsidy     | 595,975      | 601,481          |

As a strictly Japanese concern the operations of this shipping company would be devoid of any special interest to shipowners in Hongkong; but when it is considered that the Company maintains a service in the Coastal trade of South China, with Hongkong as a terminal port, and subsidized as it is by the Japanese Government, in direct opposition to a British company with its head office in Hongkong and the shares of which are for the most part held by residents in this British Colony, the working of the Osaka Soshen Kaisha is invested with a direct interest to a section of the trade community in Hongkong. The speech of the chairman at the recent meeting of shareholders does not elucidate the traffic and freight receipts on individual branches of the Company's service; but the aggregate figures as presented

by the chairman, furnish material for consideration. Mr. Nahahashi, president of the Company, said that the quantity of cargo and the number of passengers carried during the period constituted the highest record since the formation of the company, but the revenue was smaller than was expected, amounting to only ¥5,400,000 in round figures, against which the working expenditure amounted to ¥4,400,000 in round figures, leaving a surplus of only ¥1,000,000. If the amount placed to reserve was deducted, the net profit would have been not more than ¥60,000. But on account of incorporation with the Yangtze services of the various companies, the company received shares of the new company (the Japan-China Steamship Company) to the amount of ¥3,700,000 in face value for the company's property contributed towards the capital of the new company, and thus received a revenue of over ¥1,000,000. This enabled the company to carry forward a surplus of over ¥700,000 after declaring the sum required to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The amalgamation of the Japanese companies on the Yangtze, under the name of the Japan-China Steamship Company, has since witnessed the inauguration of a new Japanese service in the North which, in the opinion of competent observers, excels in point of tonnage, equipment and speed the vessels of the British firms, the pioneers of the river trade in the Yangtze Valley. And when the threatened institution of a line of steamboats in the South to be run in competition with the existing steamers owned for the most part by British owners and Chinese companies, it will readily be acknowledged that the Osaka Soshen Kaisha is certainly a power in the steamship line of business seriously to be reckoned with.

### EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

There have of late been an unusual number of instances of arrest and trial of Chinese by their own Government that have excited widespread interest and comment. There is the case of Madam Ts'in Ching, the talented but ill-fated lady teacher who, "without the least jot of incriminating evidence," was recently tortured and then decapitated at Ch'enghsien by orders of the governor of Chekiang province, on a mere suspicion of her being implicated in the murder of the late Governor and of being in some way connected with the revolutionist, Sun Yat Sen. There are the cases of the Chinese teachers, the one at Wuchang who was banished for disloyal criticism of the Government, and the case of Professor Chung, who was recently held for five weeks at Tientsin on an altogether unfounded suspicion of treasonable intentions, a full account of whose trial we gave in our issue of the 5th inst. There is one phase of these judicial proceedings which has probably altogether escaped the attention of the Chinese authorities, so full of the conceit are they that Chinese affairs concern the Chinese alone, and that foreigners have nothing to do with them. We refer to the bearing of these cases on the question of extraterritoriality. For, notwithstanding the failure of Chinese officialdom to see it, such a bearing does exist. Westerners are residing in China under what, when compared with the customary treatment of aliens by European Governments, are—abnormal—conditions. This has been a sore point with China in the past, and is certain to be increasingly so until the condition is removed. With reform in the air, and the general adoption of Western ideas and methods, and with the growing sense of national power and dignity, China will not delay longer than is absolutely unavoidable the attempted removal of this to her humiliating discrimination against her in the sisterhood of nations. Probably the demand will be prematurely made, but made it certainly will be, and that before long. But Westerners will require a sufficient guarantee that China may be trusted to control and protect them before they will be willing to surrender—the privileges—of extraterritoriality. It is fair that they should ask for such assurance. What would constitute such a sufficient guarantee? There can be no more convincing or satisfactory than the spectacle of the courts of China dispensing impartial justice and equity to her own citizens. Here is food for thought for nationals and officials of both countries. A codification of the laws is an unquestionable pre-requisite. There must be a scheme of salaries which shall free the administrators of justice from the temptation to take out a living—income—by accepting bribes. But more convincing than any other change or argument that can be employed to bring about a change desirable to all concerned will be the confidence-inspiring knowledge that Chinese subjects receive fair treatment and even-handed justice in the native courts. From this point of view it is pertinent to ask how far the conduct of justice in these and other like cases that are transpiring with such frequency in these days tend to create such confidence. In the case of Madam Ts'in it is important to remember that, although the use of torture in courts of justice has been recently forbidden by Imperial decree, torture was resorted to regardless of the law in order to induce her to reveal the names of her fellow-conspirators. And in the case of the students punished in connection with the same unfortunate affair there was every appearance of great precipitancy and little show of cool-headed justice. The case of Mr. Chung is more encouraging, but it must be confessed that it is exceptional. In this case torture was not resorted to, but it was threatened, and the investigation was carried on with the most absolute secrecy, which, as we have already pointed out, is a process

which naturally lends itself to the suspicion of unfairness in the trial and diminishes the possibility of securing absolute justice. Nevertheless there is the outstanding fact that justice was done, and the accused was released. This would seem to indicate that at least in Tientsin a beginning has been made in the right direction. But that it is only a beginning the native authorities should not fail to remember. A single instance does not make a law, and even if it did, there are probably no foreigners in China who would consent to forego the rights which they can now claim of a fair trial under the laws of their several countries for the prospect of being subjected on occasion to such a process of Chinese law as that exhibited in the case at Tientsin or of the one at Ch'enghsien. There is yet a great deal to be done in the way of remodelling the Chinese administration of justice, and even of redefining the native idea of justice, before the day of abrogation of extraterritoriality is in sight.

### Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MANSLAUGHTER AT SHANGHAI.

INDIAN POLICEMEN ARRESTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th August, 2.20 p.m.

Two Sikh policemen have been arrested for the alleged manslaughter of an Indian in Seymour Road, on Sunday.

### ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

SMOKING DIVANS CLOSED.

REJOICINGS AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 9th August, 11.45 a.m.

In obedience to the Viceregal regulations, all opium divans were closed to-day.

The event was not attended by any disturbance at all.

Largely due to the efforts of the Anti-Opium Society and to its offspring, the recently-formed Anti-Opium Association, general rejoicings are observed throughout the native city.

The Association's headquarters are profusely decorated with ornate plants, evergreens, bunting and Japanese lanterns for this evening's illuminations.

A procession, headed by military bands, is parading the streets of Canton.

The procession was formed of representatives from numerous firms, societies, and other organisations. The various corporations displayed their distinctive banners and flags.

The procession started from the Central Association buildings and marched orderly through the different streets en route to the Hospital for the treatment of opium smokers.

Arriving at the hospital, the inaugural ceremony attending the opening of the institution will be performed.

### TYPHOON WARNING.

The U. S. Consul-General in Hongkong received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory:—

12 noon, August 7, 1907.  
Typhoon crossed Luzon last night in form of shallow depression. At present close Western coast Luzon.

11.30 a.m., August 8th.  
Typhoon S. W. of Guam in about 11° lat.

### THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the services of British Consuls stationed in foreign countries were at the disposal of the Colonial subjects of His Majesty; and whether any offer had at any time been made by the Colonies to contribute to the cost of this Consular Service. Mr. Rundman (Downbury), who replied, said: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, but I would remind the hon. member that for many such services fees are levied in accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative, but in some cases, where a particular colony has had special interests, the Government of that colony have offered to defray, or share the cost of maintaining a Consulate.

Mr. Inouye, president of the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Company, who is now in London in connection with the proposed establishment of a steel works at the Hokkaido Colliery, has telegraphed to the Government of Japan, and has telegraphed that an agreement had been signed on the 29th ult.



## A GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

EUROPEAN WOMAN FOUND DEAD  
IN A TRUNK.

NO CLUE TO IDENTITY.

One of those remarkable occurrences which read like fiction, was unearthed on board the Canadian Pacific liner *Montevideo*, now lying between Kaituma Island and Hongkong, yesterday afternoon, and which remains—and seems likely to remain—shrouded in mystery.

It is never known whether the mysterious facts of this case, from information gathered by us, are able to state that at about half-past six o'clock on the 4th inst., while the *Montevideo* was lying off Wanchai, a person having the appearance of an American, boarded the ship. Following him was the stowman, carrying a large and apparently heavy trunk, which was placed on the deck while the man to whom the trunk belonged asked to see the officer of the deck. In conversation with the latter the supposed American stated that he was to be a passenger on the vessel on her next voyage and he had brought a piece of his heavy baggage to be stowed away in the baggage room as it would not be required during the trip. Calling some of his men the officer ordered the trunk moved below. This was done and the intended passenger left. Since then no further luggage has been received from him, nor has he again visited the vessel. But the mystery was not yet, as it all seemed quite in the usual course.

Yesterday afternoon, the carpenter of the *Montevideo* was in the baggage room attending some particular work. Looking round he was startled to see a black man, who was apparently coming from the trunk brought on board three days previously by the American. He at once gave the alarm and the chief officer was called to the spot. Orders were then given to force open the trunk. This was a work of a moment and then a ghastly sight was presented to the view of those around. There, lying doubled up inside the trunk was the body of a young European woman, whose face was pale and her eyes tightly shut. From this it was understood that death was due to strangulation. Upon making this gruesome discovery the police flag was hoisted and they soon put in an appearance, taking charge of the body, which was later removed to the mortuary.

Immediately on learning of the discovery detectives at the Central Police Station were turned out with instructions to look for the mysterious woman's passenger. Very little hope of any success attending their efforts is entertained as the deaths had nothing to do with the meagre description of the man, given to the police by those on board. The search, however, continues.

The dead woman appeared to be about thirty years of age and seemed to be an entire stranger to this Colony, thus far, there is no clue to her identity.

## THUNDER STORM AT SHANGHAI.

A PARADE OF WATERPOOTS.

A spectacle which will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed it was presented to the wondering gaze of quite a number of people during the early stages of the thunder-storm yesterday morning, reports the *Sing Tao*. At about 8.45 a.m. a group of those whose business took them there from the north-western boundary of the Settlements were amazed to see an immense waterpoot suddenly depending from the sky like a huge, dull leaden-colored balloon. Where it came from or how it originated no one could tell. There was no sign of such a Celestial visitant one moment, but there it was the next, and people began to come out of the pelling rain and sought to pierce the clouds and see the apparition. Every eye was turned to the curious, sinister-looking thing, which was joined by two other similar objects, the three strange shapes being nearly in line, about half a mile, it seemed, from one another, and moving off slowly in a south-westerly direction about three miles from the Settlements. They did not touch the ground or the water, but hovered in the air, and were seen to be overhanging, but three times they dropped to the earth, stretching down their long inverted spouts, and many times receding slowly skyward, all the while gyrating in a monstrous, elephantine kind of air. By and by they disappeared in the distance, having been from ten minutes to quarter of an hour under the observation of the beholders.

We have not heard that these weird-looking visitants did any damage, nor say they did not reach the ground, at all events while they were within view of Shanghai. But the country people manifested the greatest alarm at their appearance, though whether through fear of the mischief they might work or from superstition, we cannot say. The Chinese, we know, call these waterpoots "Feng-shen," heavenly dragons, and regard them as precursors of evil, so we can see how some may be expected to react from the appearance of them. The boat-people in the Szechow Creek also displayed a vast amount of consternation, which in their case was well founded, perhaps, for had the huge thing that was impending over the stream reached the surface of the water it is conceivable that it would have drawn quite a goodly host of clean out of the Creek and stopped it not very gently in the middle of a field half-a-mile away.

## THE RAILWAY IN YUNNAN.

H.E. Viceroy Hsi Lung, of the Yunnan Provinces, wired to the Waiwup, protesting against the granting of any monetary compensation to the relatives of the Italian workman of the French Railway Company in Yunnan, who was killed in consequence of trouble with the natives at Mtsong in the spring of 1906. He contends that the Italian's death was partially his own fault, as he illustrated the native labourers under his control. It is also stated that, as there are many foreigners employed on the French railway, the matter will be taken as a precedent by other countries, if the deceased's family be indemnified. Thus H.E. requests the Foreign Office to reject the demand of the Italian Minister for an indemnity is concerned, so as to avoid endless disputes in future over similar incidents. H.E. Hsi is of opinion that such incidents cannot be prevented in view of the fierceness of foreign employees, chiefly French and Italians. Most of these are of the labouring class, and they have under them large numbers of Chinese labourers, some of whom enlisted from China and others from far away provinces. The Viceroy adds that the Italian Consul at Mtsong refuses to open negotiations with the Customs, Total there, though he has been repeatedly requested to do so by the latter. The Consul bases his refusal on the ground that the case will be settled in Peking.—N. C. D. News.

## ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.

## SOCIETY'S REGULATIONS.

APPROPRIATION OF THE AMERICAN  
BOYCOTT FUNDS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd August.

At the second meeting of the Central Anti-Opium Association, held at its headquarters in the Mun Lee Shi Yuen, the following regulations governing the hospital for the admission of opium smokers were promulgated:

Section I (a). That this hospital is open solely for opium smokers who are without means of treatment, and that this institution only treats opium smoking patients. (b) That the Po See Monastery, outside the western gate is selected as the site for the hospital, as the locality is spacious and healthy. (c) That this hospital is to be supported by the funds now left with the American Boycott Association and by subscription, etc. collected by the Central Anti-Opium Association, and this hospital is to be styled the Anti-Opium Association. Hospitals for the treatment of opium smokers, and all matters in connection with this institution, are to be related to the Association. (d) Persons other than opium smokers without means of treatment are not entitled to be admitted into this institution, and persons suffering from other ailments will also not be admitted. (e) Patients of this institution are to abide by the by-laws of same.

Section II (a) The institution will be divided into three departments, viz., 1st department for sick patients, and department for convalescents, 2nd department for those who have recovered from their habit, but may not be considered fit to be discharged from the hospital. (b) Besides these departments there will also be the following apartments created:—Visitors' room, lecture room, reading room, recreation ground, kitchen, water fountain, etc. (c) The edges of the ponds in the hospital will be planted with flowers and other plants for the benefit of the patients. (d) As no windows have been previously opened in the monastery, windows will be opened 2 feet 5 inches from the ground and their dimensions will be 5 by 1 1/4 feet. (e) The building will be whitewashed and the whitewashing will be repeated monthly.

Section III (a) Only those suffering from the effects of the opium habit without means of treatment, regardless of sex, are entitled to be admitted into the hospital for treatment, but they must first have to register their names, ages, places of abode, and amount of opium taken, and the date of commencement of riding themselves of the habit, and each patient is required to be guaranteed by a respectable business house or sent to the institution through the recommendation of their respective relatives.

To confine myself to the translation of the foregoing regulations in the present communication, but will continue their reproduction in my next.

## SOCIETY'S REGULATIONS.

Another Anti-Opium Society of Canton, was opened yesterday. The inaugural ceremony was attended by the representatives of the different Police Stations, and numerous college and several members of the girls' schools were also present. Admiral Li Chun's regimental band was in attendance and discussed music throughout the proceedings. The proceedings commenced at noon with a numerous speech, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the party was held in the afternoon. The band played till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A large body of police was present to keep order and the assembly was estimated at over a thousand persons.

3rd August.

## SOCIETY'S REGULATIONS.

In my letter of the 2nd inst. I gave the translation of the first instalment of the regulations promulgated by the Central Anti-Opium Association. I now forward a second instalment which will be continued in my next.

Section III (a) I have recovered from their habit, but may not be considered fit to be discharged from the hospital, their guardians should take charge of them and furnish a guarantee that they will not touch the drug again. (b) That if any of the opium patients die in the hospital, his relatives should be informed and be permitted to claim the corpse for burial, and if the relatives are without means, to bury the dead, the hospital will do so. Section IV (a) The following officials will be appointed to the hospital:—In-door Staff: 1 superintendent, 1 treasurer, 1 officer in charge of 1st department, 1 officer in charge of 2nd and 3rd departments, doctors (no fixed number), and 1 secretary. (b) Out-door Staff: 1 keeper, messengers (no fixed number), 1 water carrier, 1 porter (no fixed number), wardens (no fixed number), 1 waiter to receive visitors, 2 washerwomen, 2 watchmen, 1 barber, and 2 coolies.

7th August.

In continuation of my translation of the regulations governing the Canton Central Anti-Opium Association's Hospital, the following is a further instalment:—Section V (a) A register is to be kept in which are to be recorded the names of the opium smokers admitted into the hospital, and discharged from the hospital, and the returns are to be submitted to the Central Association every ten days. (b) A record is to be kept as to the quantity of medicine issued daily by the dispenser, which is also to be reported to the Central Association every ten days. (c) The names of subscribers to the funds of the institution will be posted on the wall of the hospital on the day of the receipt of subscription. (d) A statement of the monthly accounts of the institution is to be submitted to the Central Association to be passed for payment every month. (e) A book is to be kept reporting on the working of the Hospital's doctors and this is also to be presented to the Association every ten days. (f) A diary is to be kept in which all the important events are to be recorded. (g) A visitor's book is also to be kept at the hospital every morning at half past five o'clock, when every patient is to rise, and every patient is to turn in every evening at half past ten o'clock when another list will be rung. (h) Every patient of the institution will be supplied with a card, which the patient must take with him or her when the patient leaves the institution temporarily and on the patient's return the card is to be returned. (i) No patient is to leave the hospital without having first obtained permission from the superintendent. Section VII (a) The physicians of the Hospital are to remain in the establishment throughout the whole day to attend any patient at any time when admitted. (b) Each physician is to call at and attend to the patients in the ward which has been assigned. (c) The physicians are to consult with one another in their medical work. Section VIII (a) When the friends or relatives of any patient call at the Hospital, they must state whom they want to see before they will be admitted. (b) Attendants, messengers, coolies, etc. are not to leave the hospital without permission and are to carry out their work attentively and assiduously. (c) The

hospital cooks are to see that everything under their control is scrupulously clean and that all drinking water is filtered. (d) Compounds of medicine are to be very careful in their duty to see that the proper medicine is administered to their proper patient. (e) Sick ward attendants are to take duty by rotation, and from the duties pertaining to their positions. (f) Visitors must attend to visitors civilly at all times, and are not to leave without permission. (g) Washerwomen are to see that all clothing of patients is properly washed. (h) Watchmen are to take duty by turn. (i) The hospital barbers are required to attend to all patients. (j) Upon the death of a patient, the body is to be conveyed to the mortuary where the name, address, etc. of the deceased will be duly registered.

## THE OPIMUM FARMS.

It has already been reported that the opium farmers in Canton have applied for a reduction of the royalty on their monopoly, and that if their petition is granted they would suspend business on the 1st day of the 7th moon. In consideration of the farmers' petition, the Shan Hou Chu has consented to extend time to the 15th day of the 7th moon, instead of the 1st day. The farmers are permitted to sell the drug to the smokers without licences only up to that date; after that date they are not permitted to sell opium to unlicensed smokers.

## THE T. K. K. FLAT.

## NEW LINERS FOR PACIFIC TRADE.

The Togo Kisen Kaisha will begin the re-employment of the fleet, consisting of the *America-maru*, the *Hongkong-maru*, and the *Nippon-maru*, from their present service. Once, and these vessels were replaced with the larger tonnage of which the new building, while the steamships now visiting San Francisco will ply between the Orient and South American ports.

This announcement was made by William H. Avery, assistant general manager of the line, who, accompanied by Mrs. Avery, arrived at San Francisco on the 7th ult. on the *America-maru* from the Orient, where he has been making preparations for launching the *Togo-maru*, which will be the first of the new vessels completed.

Mr. Avery said:—The company intends to replace the three present vessels with three larger ones, and the object of my visit to the Orient has been to attend to the preliminaries of the construction of this fleet. The *America-maru*, which is making its first visit to this port, is the first of the new vessels, and the *Nippon-maru* and the *Hongkong-maru* are the second and third vessels, which will be ready for service in June, 1908. The keel of the third vessel, which has not yet been named, will be laid in December, 1908. The three new vessels will be of the same dimensions and design, and will be greatly improved over our present craft.

The new vessels will be between 5,000 and 6,000 tons displacement, which is about 1,500 tons greater than the boats in service at present. They will be equipped with turbine engines and will be oil burners. The *Togo-maru*, the first of the new vessels, will be completed in January, 1908, and will be put into service at once. The *America-maru* will proceed from here to the Orient, where she will be converted into an oil burner. Later on the same thing will be done with the *Hongkong-maru* and the *Nippon-maru*.

The change will be gradual, and as soon as the new vessels are finished the present ones will be placed in the Southern Hemisphere. The second vessel, which will be ready for service in June, 1908, will be the *Hongkong-maru*, which will be ready for service in June, 1908. The keel of the third vessel, which has not yet been named, will be laid in December, 1908. The three new vessels will be of the same dimensions and design, and will be greatly improved over our present craft.

## THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRADE.

## CHINESE IMPERIAL DECREE.

Decree dated August 2 in the name of the Emperor Dowager, in which it is stated that the first duty of the Sovereign is to nourish and seek after the welfare of his subjects. The Ancient attached great importance to the proper conduct of internal government, and in even greater proportion the necessity of maintaining harmony and cordial relationships with foreign countries. China at the present day has her hands full of national problems. Her commonwealth has not improved in riches; hence the necessity of paying more attention to finance and economic conditions. To attain this end, we established the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce to attend to these matters, but it is to be regretted that although several years have passed, the mind of the people have not been opened and enlightened as much as should be and his has been due to the fact that officials of all degrees have not inaugurated reforms with proper energy and earnestness, while their manner of extortion and their advice for the encouragement of the people have not been satisfactory. We, therefore, hereby command the Viceroy, Governors, and Tatar Generals of provinces to instruct their subordinates to make all the necessary kind of industries that are needed, and to exert themselves to encourage business among the people. Those who are able to promote agricultural enterprises, mechanical arts and handicrafts, trade and mines or any other kind of business, or aid merchants to subscribe capital for industrial enterprises, and succeed in them—such officials or persons who have worked to such an extent as to be rewarded by the Emperor with an extraordinary degree. Should any one be able to show that he has succeeded in starting a manufactory or industrial work with a capital of over ten million taels, where the workmen number several thousand, such persons will be, even more greatly rewarded—even to the extent of being raised to the peerage. We further command the Ministry to draw up a scheme of rewards in accordance with the foregoing and report the same to us without delay. The said Ministry is also commanded to present an annual report upon conditions of trade and industries that have been started and brought to completion and success, and these annual reports are to be distributed to officials, high and low, throughout the Empire for their information. Should any official, led by private animus, fail to give proper assistance and protection to merchants and tradesmen, such official will be severely punished and no leniency will be shown. Let 'Oun' be to have no land lying fallow within our border, no wandering bands of unemployed people, and let us all work to make our country wealthy and strong. This is our earnest hope.—N. C. D. News.

17—Is reported from Tokyo that a new Russian agreement was signed on the 15th inst. by the Japanese Government and the Russian Government, which is stated to be the recognition by Russia of Japanese supremacy in Korea (the confirmation of the Portsmouth Treaty), the delimitation of the spheres of influence of Russia and Japan in Manchuria, and in Mongolia. It is believed that only the section relating to the spheres of influence in Manchuria will be published, the remainder of the agreement being kept secret.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL'S PRIVILEGES.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT BY SHIPPING FIRM.

A case of considerable importance to the shipping community of Hongkong was heard at the Police Court this morning, when Chan On, a messenger in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz charged with delivering letters to certain firms in the Colony without the same having passed through the Post Office.

Those who are in any way interested in the shipping line of business will be pleased to know that shipping firms have the privilege of receiving consignees' letters in their ships' mail boxes and despatching them to the addressees. This does not include private letters, which must go through the Post Office, and it is, for this reason, that the present proceedings were taken.

Inspector Ritchie watched the case on behalf of the police. Mr. R. A. J. Savage, superintendent of mails, represented the Postmaster General. A representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was present in Court.

Asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, accused stated that he did not know what was doing wrong. He was given the letters to deliver and he was only obeying orders.

His Worship (to the assistant of B. & S.)—Have you anything to say?

The assistant said that his firm did not know that there were letters, other than those addressed to consignees, received in the ship's mail box. When a letter box reaches the office, it is cleared out by the office boys and the letters despatched to the owners.

His Worship—Has this been going on long?

The Assistant—For many years. I understand the Postmaster doesn't object.

Mr. Savage—We have no objection to consignees' letters, your Worship. In the batch of letters seized by the police and examined by us we find that some were addressed to consignees, while others were for home.

His Worship—Beyond that, you have nothing to say?

The Assistant—No. We thought they were all consignees' letters.

His Worship—It was done in good faith by your firm?

The Assistant—Yes.

At this stage a cover, addressed to a Chinese firm, was torn open and inside that cover was found numerous other letters, each letter, it was said, being addressed to separate firms. Then one of the letters was opened and a long slip of paper dropped out.

His Worship—What is that?

A clerk attached to the Post Office said it was a postal bill. A member of the company staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire then had a glance at the paper, and he said that it was a postal bill. It was, he said, part of a consignee's letter.

His Worship—All are consignees' letters.

His Worship—If you say they are you had better get on the witness stand. In one of the letters was found a postal bill. If you say they are all consignees' letters then how do you account for this postal bill?

The answer was inaudible at the reporter's table.

Sergeant Robert Macdonald testified as to seeing a bundle of letters along Consueat Road Central yesterday morning. He watched him and saw the man enter a shop. Witness arrested him coming out.

His Worship—Did you see him deliver any letters?

Witness—I couldn't say.

His Worship—How many letters had he?

Witness—About 10.

U Shui Kung, a clerk in the Post Office, spoke as to examining the letters seized by the police. The majority of them were consignees' correspondence, but nine were not.

His Worship—Did you find any bills of lading in them?

Witness—No.

What did they contain?—Postal orders and hong's bills.

The Assistant—But one of the hong's in question was of our principal shippers.

His Worship—That may be so. A man may be a shipper, but some letters are not consignees'. Do the coolies get compensation for carrying letters?

Witness—Yes.

His Worship—How much?

Witness—Five cents for each cover.

Inspector Ritchie—When the accused was arrested he had over \$5 in copper cents on him.

The assistant was then called to the stand. He reiterated that the custom of receiving and despatching consignees' correspondence had been in vogue for many years. They had no check of the letters. A steamer, he stated, would arrive, the letter box would be removed to the office and cleared by the office boys. He had no idea that this breach of the postal law had occurred. It was done in good faith and he asked that the matter be overlooked.

His Worship—I don't say that Butterfield and Swire would do it. Supposing I overlooked the matter what would become of the letters?

The Assistant—Turn them over to the Postmaster to do what he likes with them.

Mr. Savage—These cases are getting too frequent lately, your Worship, and I am called upon to ask for a fine. I think Butterfield and Swire should be more careful.

His Worship—What I want to know is: Did the accused collect any money on the letters delivered. In the case of an ordinary consignee's letter he would not get a cent, but he might be paid for delivering private letters.

Accused was then called to the witness-box. He said that he was asked to deliver the letters. He denied collecting any money on them.

His W. ship—Then how came you to be in possession of so many copper cents?

Accused—They are my own.

His W. ship—I don't say my way to discharge this case. I think that some of the Chin see who are firm on getting something more about the matter. If I fine the defendants, will Messrs. Butterfield and Swire pay up?

The Assistant—Yes.

His W. ship—If you people are willing to put up the fine it will be a right. If the Postmaster is satisfied and agrees to settle the matter then nothing can be done. If not, I will impose a fine of \$100. I will remand the case to look into the matter.

The accused was released on \$150 bail.

A heavy storm was experienced at Chefoo and Chinwangtao on Friday and Saturday last. The sea was high and the rain was very heavy. For three days, lightning was difficult and great damage was experienced. At Chinwangtao the waves dashed right over the breakwater and pier, and very considerable damage is reported to the big blocks of stone which form the outer wall of the breakwater, but the structure itself is not damaged, and the pier and buildings on shore did not suffer. It is believed that there must have been an exceptionally high tide, as there is no indication that the wind was very high.—P. & T. Times.

## THE "YING KING" IN COURT.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO HULL.

At the Supreme Court last Thursday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. W. Paine, Judge, presiding, *Ying King*, a vessel, owned by Messrs. H. H. Wing Lok Street, Victoria, merchant, and the "Pak Mow" firm, of No. 13, High Street, Victoria, building contractors, for the recovery of the sum of \$81, damages sustained by the *Ying King*. The plaintiffs claim was for \$81 being damages and injury done to the above vessel, on 28th January, 1907, while lying alongside a wharf to the west of the Harbour Masters' office, from the defective and insecure condition of a pile-driver, then upon such wharf.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Mr. Holmes said the plaintiff is a merchant, and on the 28th January, 1907, was owner of the steamship *Ying King*, and resided at No. 8, Wing Lok Street. The defendants are building contractors and on the said 28th January were carrying on certain works on the *Yuen On* wharf to the west of the Harbour Office, their place of business being No. 13, High Street. On the said 28th January, the plaintiff's said steamer, while lying alongside the *Yuen On* wharf sustained, and the plaintiff suffered damage from the defendants' negligence by having and leaving on the said wharf a pile-driver, which was blown over on to the *Ying King* doing damage to the amount claimed.

Li Shuk Pak, the plaintiff, called and sworn corroborated the statement of claim, and said that on 28th January, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he was called by the *Ying King* and there was a pile-driver (litter) on the steamer near the bows which had considerably damaged the vessel. No attempt was made to lift the pile-driver, and there were no ropes for holding it secure. The pile-driver belonged to the "Pak Mow." Plaintiff produced the receipts for the various work done for repairing the *Ying King*, and for awning canvas supplied, amounting in all to \$81.

To Mr. Master (in cross-examination), plaintiff said he knew the pile-driver belonged to the defendants on the wharf with a sign up of the "Pak Mow" Contractors, and the defendant's men were working there. He never knew a quill on the day, but he could not notice it in his office. The *Ying King* was about 200 feet long and was moored stern in. The damage was done to the bows about ten feet from the stern. He had noticed the pile-driver before because he always went to the wharf at night, as the vessel sailed at 9.30 o'clock. He took particular notice of the pile-driver after it was blown on to his steamer, but he did not see any chains or ropes for making it secure.

Mr. Master: Were the fore and main awning not down on that day?

Plaintiff: Well, you must ask the captain about that. I take no notice of such things.

Mr. Master: This accident occurred in January, why have you left it so long before you try to recover damages?

Witness: Well, I sent to the defendant as I did not wish to take proceedings.

His Honour: Well, what was the result of sending to the defendant?—He denied that he was in any way liable.

Mr. Master: On the 11th February you got your solicitor to write a letter to the defendant, claiming \$100, and now you claim \$81, how is that?—Well, she had not been repaired then.

Mr. Master: That was only a rough estimate?—Yes, we thought that was what the damages would amount to.

Mr. Master: Did the accident necessitate your purchasing new awnings for the whole of the steamer?—I do not know; you must ask the captain about that.

The witness going on the wharf, and to the pile-driver being there. He understood that it belonged to the defendants, as their signboard was there.

Mr. Master said he might shorten the proceedings by stating that the defence was that the contract to repair the wharf was sub-let on 25th September, 1906, and now you claim \$81, how is that?—Well, she had not been repaired then.

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Mr. Master: That was only a rough estimate?—Yes, we thought that was what







HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

## HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The eighty-fourth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 17th August, at noon, is as follows:—

To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1907.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,721,558.90, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,845,222.43.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$750,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$11,750,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$3,095,222.43, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and fifteen shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will amount to \$622,222.22. The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2/3-1/6, the rate of the day, amounts to \$668,324.67.

The balance \$1,797,167.54 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

Mr. N. A. Siebs, Mr. D. M. Nissim, the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson (deputy chairman), and Mr. G. Balloch having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. A. Fuchs, Mr. E. Shellim, the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick and Mr. H. A. W. Slade have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

The Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick has been elected deputy chairman for the remainder of the year.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. G. Wood and Mr. F. Maitland; the latter acting for Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who is absent from the Colony.

G. H. MEDHURST,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.  
30th June, 1907.

## Liabilities.

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000.00

Sterling Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.00

000 @ ex. 2/1, 10,000,000.00

Silver Reserve Fund, 11,000,000.00

Marine Insurance Account, 250,000.00

Notes in Circulation, 10,000,000.00

Authorized issue against securities deposited with the Crown agents for the Colonies, \$10,000,000.00

Additional issue authorized by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900 against coins lodged with the Hongkong Govt., \$1,113,504.00

Current accounts,—

Silver, \$72,591,082.50

Gold, \$5,840,784

122.52 = 54,496,606.45

Fixed deposits,—

Silver, \$42,865,485.38

Gold, \$499,022

101.22 = 46,579,043.01

Bills Payable (including drafts on London Bankers, call loans and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments), 13,521,609.12

Profit and loss account, 3,845,222.43

Liability on Bills of Exchange discounted £1,207,466.10, of which £1,539,728.91, paid, have since run off.

\$289,262,553.29

## Assets.

Cash, \$42,801,849.04

Loan lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000, 10,000,000.00

Bullion in hand and in transit, 3,041,710.15

Indian Government revenue paper, Consols, colonial and other securities, 1,944,094.17

Sterling reserve fund investments, viz:—

\$598,000 2 1/2 Consols at 82, 4,490,360

(of which £100,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve),

\$255,000 2 1/2 National war loan, at 90, 229,500

\$335,000 other sterling securities, written down to, 280,140

\$1,000,000 @ ex. 2/1, 10,000,000.00

Bills discounted, loans and credits, 89,800,247.80

Bills receivable, 123,631,613.38

Bank premises, 1,485,000.01

\$289,262,553.29

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.  
30th June, 1907.

To Amounts written off:—

Remuneration to directors, \$ 15,000.00

Dividend account:—

\$1.15 per share on 80,000 shares = £140,000 at 4/6, 612,222.22

Dividend adjustment a/c:—

Difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2/3-1/6, the rate of the day, 668,324.67

Transfer to silver reserve fund, 750,000.00

Balance forward to next half-year, 1,797,167.54

\$3,845,222.43

By Balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1906, \$1,721,558.90

Amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, 54,496,606.45

ducting all expenses and interest paid and due, 2,123,663.53

\$3,845,222.43

\$3,845,222.43

## STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 31st December, 1906, \$10,000,000.00

By Balance 30th December, 1906, \$10,000,000.00

Invested in sterling securities, \$10,000,000.00

\$10,000,000.00

## SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 31st December, 1906, \$11,750,000.00

By Balance 30th December, 1906, \$11,750,000.00

Transfer from Profit and Loss Account, 750,000.00

\$11,750,000.00

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

C. W. MAY, Chief Accountant.

G. H. MEDHURST, H. KESWICK, C. R. LENZMANN, Directors.

## SANITARY BOARD.

## FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room on the 6th inst., when the following business was transacted:—

## STANDING ORDERS.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary was submitted as follows:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 29th July, 1907.

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 158 of the 11th inst., I am directed to suggest that the proposed Standing Orders of the Board should be amended as follows:—

17. Substitute the word "beneficially" for the word "peculiarly," and delete the words "and shall withdraw" to the end.

18. Delete the words "the member concerned shall withdraw," and the word "then," "I am, etc."

(Sd.) F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. Shelton Hooper intimated: I still maintain that it is outside the province of the Board to make even such a standing order as is now suggested, by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

To deprive a member of a vote is not a matter of procedure and on this point the Board asked for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to its legality.

Where in the opinion of the Board, if the proposed Standing Order were passed I think it would be a very invidious thing for a member to be cross-examined as to whether he was beneficially in any motion before the Board, by the other members, I should have no objection to state how far I was interested in any question, to His Excellency the Governor, who should decide whether that interest was beneficial or otherwise. If such a Standing Order is not necessary for the Legislative Council it is not necessary for the Sanitary Board, and I think it should be left to the honour of each member.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak intimated: The opinion asked for has not been given.

## COUNCILS.

A reply was received from Government, through the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, stating that he was desired to state that the recommendations of the Board were approved by the Government.

## PLAQUE.

The return of deaths from plague at Macao, so far, showed a total of 1,040, the highest since 1895 when it was 1,163. On this Mr. Humphreys intimated: If these figures prove anything at all, they prove that there is something in the Chinese contention that plague is due to atmospheric conditions primarily, and that distemper merely assists its growth.

## PUBLIC WATER.

The Government Analyst submitted his report on the analysis of the public water supplies for the month of July 1907, which showed the water in all districts to be, as usual, of excellent quality.

## LAW-ENFORCEMENT.

During the fortnight ending 26th July, 1907, 316 houses were cleaned and whitewashed under the supervision of the sanitary officials.

## DEATH OF MR. THOMAS EVANS.

CHIEF OFFICER S.S. "SUWANG"

A sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Thomas Evans, chief officer of the s.s. "Suwang," occurred on board that steamer while she was at Salina Cruz, Mexico, on the morning of the 2nd inst. The s.s. "Suwang" was then under charter to the China Commercial S. S. Co., carrying emigrants to Mexico.

The "Suwang" returned to Hongkong on Saturday and brought the sad news of the chief officer's demise. It appeared that, after landing some hundreds of coolies at the Mexican port, the "Suwang" was taking in coal and Mr. Evans quite accidentally missed his footing and fell down the hatchway into the hold.

Twelve diversions since the arrival of the ship have been reported, and it is believed that most of the unfortunates are by this time safely across the international boundary line.

Early yesterday morning two men dropped overboard and swam ashore. The others were men who were good conduct badges and had been enjoying shore leave.

It is said that the cause of the diversions is the reports the men have heard of good times on the Pacific coast, and the opportunities for earning high wages at almost any kind of work.

A number of sailors were allowed ashore within the navy yard last night, for the purpose of attending a dance in a sail loft, and to prevent further diversions the place of amusement was closely guarded while the pleasure was in progress.

## DESSERTERS FROM THE "MONMOUTH."

## ATTRACTIVE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Dally Colonist, Victoria, B.C., on the 25th June, said:—

"The city police were busy last night looking for deserters from U.S.S. Monmouth, which is due to sail from Esquimalt this morning with Prince Fushimi aboard for Yokohama."

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A number of sailors were allowed ashore within the navy yard last night, for the purpose of attending a dance in a sail loft, and to prevent further diversions the place of amusement was closely guarded while the pleasure was in progress.

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## THE SHANGHAI DOCK &amp; ENGINEERING CO. LD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of above Company was held at Shanghai on 30th ult.

There were present: Messrs. J. Prentice (Chairman), A. M. Marshall, J. Johnston, D. Landale (Director), J. H. Teesdale (Legal Adviser), J. H. Osborne (Secretary), J. Grant Mackenzie (Manager), P. Crighton, A. K. Cimdock, N. E. Cornish, Chun Neaching, Capt. T. Bassett, L. Amidani, F. C. Fischling, M. Hoelter, W. S. Jackson, J. R. Michael, J. A. J. Macray, W. N. McDermott, C. Nielsen, H. Roberts, H. H. Read, J. D. Strang, M. Spielman, F. E. Taylor, W. Thompson, R. Wortmann, W. F. Wingrove, and J. M. Young (shareholders) representing 26,979 shares.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your approval, we will take them as read. We regret that the year's working shows such a poor result. This has arisen from several causes, the principal one being the dulness of the shipping, therefore the dock-jog and repairing work fell off considerably,—and also that during the year we have had no extensive repairs on ships in dock. As in all businesses such as ours the amount of work, and therefore, of the profit, vary and bad years must be met. We have more than good during the last few years, but we hope that these bad years may be followed by better ones and by increased prosperity to the company. We have made arrangements to effect a considerable saving in the working of the company. We have not succeeded in disposing of the Old Dock property as proposed between the termination of the company and the passing of the resolution passed by you on November 1st last and confirmed on the 27th of the same month. We still have in view the disposal of these properties to the best advantage of the Company, and should we at any time receive what we consider favourable offers, we will bring them before you. During the year, as you have seen, by the report, there have been many changes in the management of the company, and the board, caused by the resignation of Messrs. von Rucker and Groundwater, and we will propose later on that Mr. Macray and Mr. Freeman-McBain (both of whom are connected with firms who are contributors of business)—be elected. Now as regards the management of business—for some years many of the shareholders have been of the opinion that it would be entirely better for the company that a manager should be appointed, who would be entirely independent of the directors. I, therefore, resigned my position as managing director, but will remain as a director and chairman of the company and can assure you that I will do my best to further the interests of the company in every way. We have appointed Mr. J. Grant Mackenzie as manager, and from my long experience with him, I can assure you a better choice could not have been made. Auditors.—We are pleased to have Mr. Bingham, Bingham and Matthews, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election. As regards the statements of accounts as presented this year and compared with those published by the old company, it will be seen that several alterations have been made with a view to furnishing the shareholders with as many details as possible. Thus land, docks, buildings, machinery, tools, floating plant, furniture, etc., have been separated into separate headings, and are now shown under each dock, land, dock buildings, etc., they were shown in one or two amounts. The only two items in the accounts to which I will refer are: 1st. The increase of Tls. 130,000 in the value of machinery and plant at all establishments. This represents the value of the pumping machinery and plant formerly included under property accounts at the various docks, and—2nd. Reserve Fund.—The reserve fund of Tls. 1,000,000 is employed in the business of the company and is well covered by the value of steamers, lighters, engines and boilers, land investment, mortgage, machinery, stock of materials and is a good asset. In last night's Mercury there was a reference to Tls. 3,997.98, carried forward to new account last year. This was used to meet a claim unknown at the time the accounts were made out by the advice of the auditors. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to the business of the company.

There being no questions the following resolutions were carried without comment:—

Proposed by Mr. W. S. Jackson, seconded by Mr. A. M. Marshall: That the report and accounts of the company made up to April 30 last as printed and circulated, be adopted and approved, and the directors be authorized to pay a dividend at the rate of Tls. 3 per share to the shareholders on the register at date.

Proposed by Mr. J. Grant Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. J. Johnston: That Messrs. J. A. Macray and Mr. R. S. F. McBain be elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. W. S. Jackson, seconded by Mr. F. E. Taylor: That Messrs. J. E. Bingham and F. N. Matthews be elected auditors for the current year.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of the meeting.

Mr. F. E. Taylor—Gentlemen,—Before we cease this evening, I wish to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Marshall. Few shareholders know of the hard work, some of it very disagreeable work, that he has done in our interests; but while circumstances have till now prevented the results of his work from making themselves manifest, we shall see the beginning of a new era from to-morrow. His pluck and determination have won the fight that commenced two years ago, and the Dock Company is now on a sound and satisfactory footing for the first time since the amalgamation, and I feel sure that as long as we have him on the board, and if the shareholders will loyally support him, our interests will be carefully guarded. We have had a most unfortunate experience, and have been through a period of great disappointment and even serious danger, but Mr. Marshall has pulled us through, and I feel confident that he shall now regain our reputation and our business. I hope, therefore, that you will join me in expressing our grateful thanks and in assuring Mr. Marshall of our complete confidence. (Applause.)

Mr. A. M. Marshall—Mr. Taylor and gentlemen: I am extremely obliged to you for your vote of thanks.

The meeting then terminated.—N. C. D. News.

The letter alluded to in the Chairman's speech is signed by "A Shareholder" and reads:—

May I trespass on your valuable space to draw the attention of my fellow suffering shareholders to a few apparent discrepancies which I observe in the statement of accounts of the above Company, for the year ending April 30th, 1907.

Query No. 1.—In the account rendered April 30th, there appears a balance carried forward of Tals 3,997.98, which is not included in the present account. It is possible to ascertain what has been done with this balance?

Query No. 2.—On the debit side of Profit and Loss account I observe Tals. 27,400.00 for "Loss on sale of buildings, etc." Is there any reason why we should not know what part of our property has been sold, and how this loss has been incurred? There is nothing on the credit side of the account to show that any sale has been effected, and we have always been assured by the Directors that our property was worth more than the valuation stated in the account, but of course it would be subject to market fluctuations! At this rate what will probably be the loss on the remainder of our property which now stands in the books at Tals. 26,979.87?

Machinery and Tools augment in value year by year, like precious stones. A trifling Tls. 130,000 has been charged to this account during the past year, bringing the total book value to Tls. 7,234,528.19. It would be interesting to know if the actual market value of this lot is more or less than Tls. 100,000!

No allowance has been made for depreciation, as per usual with the year's working shows a net profit of Tls. 176,039.95, equal to about 3¢ on the paid up capital. What next?

## DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

## COURT PUT IN MOTION.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 6th inst., before His Honour Mr. A. G. W. W. P. Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, the Hip Tak Lung firm, of No. 5 Jervois Street, sued Fung Chuen Yuen, of No. 5 Graham Street, for the recovery of Tals. 100,000, as per usual with the year's working shows a net profit of Tls. 176,039.95, equal to about 3¢ on the paid up capital. What next?



SIB CHIENTUNG LIANG  
CHENG.CHINESE EX-MINISTER TO  
WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

Sir Chientung Liang Cheng, until recently Chinese Minister to the United States, and one of the most distinguished diplomats in the Oriental service, accompanied by a large retinue of attendants and servants, arrived from San Francisco by the P. M. S. Korea on the 7th inst. The party on its way to China and its members are travelling in elaborate style, being on the whole of high rank in the Celestial Empire. Settling out from Washington, the ex-Minister arrived at Oakland on the 7th July. The diplomat was met at Sacramento the same evening by a party of sixteen prominent Chinese, headed by the Consul-General of San Francisco, including the heads of the Six Companies and all members of the Chinese diplomatic service on the Pacific Coast. They took a Chinese orchestra with them to the capital to furnish music for Sir Liang's edification on the journey to San Francisco.

BANQUET AT CONSULATE.

On the morning of the 8th ult., an elaborate banquet was served to the party in the spacious rooms of the Chinese Consulate, on Fourteenth street, Oakland. Among the leading men invited were: Mr. S. S. Yee, the Consul-General of the Chinese Empire at San Francisco, formerly a famous football player in the Harvard team and at one time Charge d'Affaires for China at Lima; Mr. Yang King, Vice-Consul General at San Francisco; Mr. Yala, graduate of the Peking University, secretary to the Consul-General and a California University graduate; and Ching Now, president of the Sea Yop Company and secretary of the Chinese relief work after the San Francisco fire.

After this banquet Sir Liang Cheng held an important conference with the heads of the Six Companies and the officers of the consular service on the Pacific Coast. One of the subjects that was discussed was the reforms or modifications in the exclusion measures now in force. Mr. H. E. de Silva, of Fresno, formerly of Hongkong, was present as interpreter and adviser on matters relating to the American people.

One of the most important issues that was discussed at the conference was the early removal of the entire Chinese colony from Oakland back to its old location in San Francisco.

ADVISES RETURN.

The Minister in his correspondence with the Consul-General has already expressed himself on the advisability of this wholesale return of the Chinese colony to San Francisco. It is his sentiment and the view of all of the leading Chinese merchants that they have received only the kindest treatment from the citizens of Oakland. In fact, they feel very grateful for the manner in which they were welcomed on that side of the bay, and the enterprise shown by the merchants in providing them with suitable quarters for the transaction of their business interests.

Sir Liang and the heads of the Six Companies, however, say that it is necessary for their merchants to be in close touch with the heads of the Customs department of the Government. They say that the bulk of the goods handled by them pass through the Customhouse, and it is essential that they should be able to get in quick communication with them. The matter of handling goods from the water front is another important consideration in bringing about the return of the Chinese to San Francisco.

As the Chinese Government takes a paternal interest in its subjects, Sir Liang, who is returning to China to take a prominent place in the Imperial Cabinet, has been delegated to hold the conferences and endeavour, during his limited stay in California, to satisfactorily arrange for the permanent location of the new Chinese quarter in San Francisco.

## JAPAN AND AMERICA.

THE INFLUX OF JAPANESE INTO CANADA.

A San Francisco message to vernacular contemporaries states that Mr. Straus, the U.S. Secretary for Commerce, has arrived there. He has declared that the Japanese labourers are heartily welcomed in Canada, as they are needed there. They are largely contributing towards the development of Canadian resources. He also pointed out the necessity of the speedy development of the resources of Western Canada, and stated that as an administrative official, he was not in a position to say whether or not it was advisable for California to adopt legislation for the exclusion of the Japanese labourers. He added that the Japanese crossing the Canadian and Mexican frontier into the United States territory were not so many as reported. He had not come to San Francisco to investigate the question as to whether a treaty should be concluded with Japan concerning labourers. He knew nothing of such a proposal. He was going to Hawaii, his mission thither being to consider a scheme for the establishment of a lifeboat station and not for the investigation of the question of Japanese labour there. He believed that the Japanese Government was sincere in its determination to prevent the Japanese labourers in Hawaii from transmigration to the United States.

In Vancouver a demonstration is being organised among labourers against a large body of Japanese labourers, who are reported to be arriving in Vancouver shortly. Mr. Macpherson, a member of the assembly, who thinks that the Japanese labourers must be excluded from Canada at any cost, has addressed a telegram to the Canadian Government stating that unless some suitable means taken soon for the prevention of the arrival of the Japanese, it will become necessary to take more drastic measures.

The San Francisco Labour Union has sent out a circular opposing the new Mayor of San Francisco. Public meetings have been held in the streets.

Mr. Morimoto, a Constitutional member of the Japanese Diet, who is now in San Francisco, was to speak at a public meeting on Thursday.—*Japan Chronicle*.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks—

| Banks.                                                    | Average Amount. | Specie in Reserve. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$3,156,435 | \$3,200,000     |                    |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 16,391,765     | 11,000,000      |                    |
| National Bank of China, Limited, 215,300                  | 125,000         |                    |
| Total, 19,763,500                                         | 14,325,000      |                    |

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICEMEN  
AT LAW.

JUDGE'S SEVERE STRICTURES ON PLAINTIFF.

On the 7th inst. at the Supreme Court, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Lau Tak Sing, of No. 92 Connaught Road, Central, sued Chiu Hing Chi, of No. 93 Connaught Road Central, for recovery of the sum of \$728.25, being the equivalent of the sum of £81 sterling, money advanced to the defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. O. D. Thomson said that in this case the plaintiff was an ex-policeman employed in the mines in South Africa, and the defendant was an ex-constable lately at the same mines. It might appear, that the cause of action arose outside the jurisdiction of the Court, but the section of the Ordinance did not apply here. That section was embodied to prevent Chinese from bringing suits in this Court which are under the jurisdiction of the Courts in China, and, moreover, he had a further cause of action inasmuch as the defendant had paid £12 to plaintiff in Hongkong after admitting the debt.

Plaintiff was called and made the same statement, and said the full loan was £93.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: What was the reason you did not get your money in South Africa?—I was banished.

His Honour: I thought so. This man has been up before me before.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Did you not bring a suit here, and prosecute two men at the Police Court?—No, no; I did not.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Oh, yes, you did, because I acted for you in those cases.—I have never been here before.

His Honour: Take him into the next Court and see if he recognizes that.

Plaintiff visited the other Court but was "unable" to recognize the place.

In the meantime His Honour said he knew quite well that the plaintiff had been before him in other cases and the Court Clerk handed him two cases in which the same man had been plaintiff before.

His Honour: This man, in Chambers a few days ago, pointed at me and said he knew me quite well.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: What are you waiting in Hongkong for?—I am waiting for some men from South Africa.

His Honour: He seems to be a spider sitting and waiting for the flies.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: When did you next see the defendant?—About ten days ago.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Add then you promptly went after him and brought this suit?—Well, he paid me £12 and refused to pay me any more saying he did not owe it.

His Honour: Although he has been in South Africa, he still retains the old habit of licking his lips when he lies. (Laughter.)

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Have you ever been in gaol in South Africa?—Yes, once, I was in gaol for eleven days then I was banished.

His Honour: Yes, I remember this man coming up here handcuffed.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: How much money did you make in South Africa?—\$20,000.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: And your pay was?—£5 a month.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Or just £60 a year, and you made \$20,000!

His Honour: There is no doubt, he ran a gambling den, but it is no use asking him; he will, of course, deny it. This is the worst thing I have yet heard about the Chinese out there.

Another ex-policeman from the mines was called and said he saw the money lent.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Did plaintiff ever lend you any money?—Yes, but I paid it all back.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: How much money did you make in South Africa?—£200.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Yes; selling liquor at the mines.

His Honour: The policemen in the mines in South Africa appear to be a useful lot.

Another ex-policeman was called and said he knew the money was lent.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: How much money did you save in South Africa?—£1. (Laughter.)

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: You are sure of that?—Yes, I had £20, but I gave a friend £18, and spent the rest, all but £1.

Mr. Thomson submitted that the evidence was so strong that the loan was made, as those who were present at the time happened to be here now, and had testified to the fact, and he asked for judgment for plaintiff with costs.

His Honour: It is impossible to believe a word this plaintiff has said and you had better get him out of the Colony as soon as it can be done.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said the loan, as was seen, was for £12, and that plaintiff admitted that. He said that it was evident that the plaintiff had been leading money all around generally in South Africa, and now he was trying to recover some of it from the man who happened to be here, as he could not get at the others. He submitted that all loan between plaintiff and defendant had been settled by the payment of the £12.

His Honour (to Mr. Thomson): Get your client out of the Colony if you can. He is simply sitting here like a spider in a web, waiting for the flies for South Africa, and that's what he has been doing for the last year, and it must stop. Call up the plaintiff.

His Honour (addressing plaintiff): This Court is tired of you, and if you come before me again I'll do my best to put you in gaol, and get the Government to banish you. You have been banished from one Colony, and I'll try and get you banished from another. You are a perfect nuisance, and are not wanted in this Colony. There will be judgment for defendant with costs.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Then I'd ask your Lordship for immediate execution.

His Honour: Oh, certainly; judgment for the defendant with costs with immediate execution.

## FLOUR MILLS AT HARBIN.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

In a report to the Government on the flour mill industry at Harbin, Mr. Kawakami, Japanese Consul-General, states that the flour-mills conducted by the Russians at Harbin having lost their chief customers since the withdrawal of the Russian troops, trade has become depressed in common with all other business. Half the mills have had to suspend operations, and it was reported that some of the owners of the mills were taking steps to incorporate themselves with a view to continuing the business and extending the market with the aid of a subsidy from the Russian Government.

Lately a new joint stock company has been formed, and its Articles of Association having been approved, the organisation of the company will take place shortly. The flour-mills, incorporated in the new company are the Sun-gari and four other mills. The Manchuria flour-mill is also expected to join the new company, if they fail to obtain a Government subsidy. They propose to borrow £300,000 from the Russo-Chinese Bank on the security of the machinery, plants, and premises of the mills, and monopolise the purchase of wheat and sale of flour.

## BRICKS FOR KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A DISPUTED PAYMENT.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Wong Tui Fook, trading as Wah Fung, at No. 25, Upper Lascar Row, contractor, sued Chung Kien Tong, of the Chan Wai Village, in the New Territory, for recovery of the sum of \$334.56, being money paid for and on behalf of the plaintiff to the defendant, and not handed over by him.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. A. Stokes and Master, represented the defendant.

This was a case in which money was paid by the Railway Company, at Tai Po, for the value of bricks sold and delivered under contract, by the plaintiff, the money being handed to defendant.

Plaintiff said he had entered into a contract with the Railway Company for the supply of bricks to the Company, the bricks to be delivered at Tai Po. Witness delivered the first lot of bricks, and after an interval he applied for payment of the bill for the amount, when he was informed that the money had already been paid to Chun Kien Tong, the defendant, but plaintiff had never seen anything of it. Defendant had no authority to collect money for or on behalf of the plaintiff, though he had done so at times, but always handed it over to the plaintiff, but it was outside the province of defendant to do so. He had a co-contractor, Tan Ting, who generally looked after the work, received the money, and made payments to the cooler, but no one else, except Wong Wing, the accountant, had any authority to receive and pay money for or on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Chief Accountant of the Railway Company was called and stated that he had the vouchers to show that the money was paid to Wah Fung. He did not know to whom the money was actually handed.

Wong Wing said he was a brother of the plaintiff, and was employed by him as a foreman. His brother traded under the name of Wah Fung, and had a contract for certain work on the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Witness never received any money from the defendant at any time. The witness did not receive any payment of \$222.50 in the presence of Tan Ting. Defendant was called and admitted the receipt of \$227.50, which sum he had paid into Court. He also received another sum of \$103.44, but that was for paying cooler for certain work which was outside the contract. He said the sum of \$227.50 was the balance of the sum of \$458.64.

His Honour: Oh, no; you are all wrong there. The \$227.50 was paid on the 7th June, while the \$458 was not paid till the 2th. How do you make that out?

Mr. Jackson: There has been a mistake in the dates.

His Honour: That's scarcely credible.

Mr. Jackson: Well, my Lord, I'll produce Mr. Valpy in whose office the money was paid, and who has an entry to the effect in his own book. There had been a mistake in the dates. Here is a receipt for the money paid. There is also a pass book, but the one plaintiff produced is not the original, as in the original the money was entered as paid, and signed; but in the book produced there was no signature.

Continuing, Mr. Jackson said that there had been a case at the Tai Po Court and in the proceedings in that case the original book was produced.

His Honour: Then was it not marked as an exhibit?

Mr. Jackson: No, my Lord; I asked the Magistrate to have it marked, but he replied: "You won't make a witness of me." (Laughter.)

His Honour: Well, there you are, you see.

Mr. Jackson: I'll produce Mr. Hallifax, Mr. Hazleland and others to prove it.

His Honour: You can scarcely do that, you know.

Mr. Jackson: I'll produce everybody who was in Tai Po Court, and later at the Magistrate's here.

His Honour: Then the case will never finish. (Laughter.)

A *fok* of defendant was called and said that he received \$231, but the plaintiff made him give it up. There was more money due to him, so he was taking the payment.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Then you mean to say that the plaintiff did not want you to have the money in part payment?—No, he wanted to cheat me out of what was due. (Laughter.)

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: And did he cheat all the other workmen and coolies?—Well, he tried to.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: By what authority did you receive that money on behalf of the plaintiff?—It was offered to me to take change and pay it to the plaintiff.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: By what authority?—Well, I was asked to take it.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: By what authority?—I have no authority.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Have you received money in the same way before?—Yes, but I paid it to plaintiff at once.

Both solicitors then in turn summed up the evidence on their respective client's behalf.

Mr. Jackson saying it was unfortunate that he could not get Mr. Valpy's evidence, "but he was wanted for \$500, or something" to come to Court, but he submitted that what money was received by the defendant or his *fok* was paid either to the plaintiff, or into Court, and asked for judgment for defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the defendant told an impossible story, and his evidence was most unworthy of any credibility. The defendant had, as there was sufficient evidence to show, received the money, and had not paid it in, and he would ask for judgment for plaintiff with costs.

His Honour said that in this case it was clear that the two sums of \$322.50 and \$127.54 had been received by defendant, but had not been paid to the plaintiff. He had paid \$227.54 into Court. There will therefore be judgment for the plaintiff for \$227.50 and costs, and for \$127.54 and costs up to date of payment into Court.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup were held at Happy Valley from the 3rd to 5th August, 1907. The following returns were made:—

| CAPTAIN'S CUP.   |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Mr. H. W. Slade  | 93-14-79 |
| Mr. E. J. Crist  | 85-2-83  |
| Mr. E. F. Mackay | 91-5-80  |

(14 entries).

MAY CUP.

(No entries).

POOL.

Mr. T. S. Forrester, 80-4-82

Mr. G. E. Morrell, 107-18-84

Winner of Captain's Cup.

\*Winner of Pool.

The result of the operations of the Osaka Cement Company for the half-year just closed has been very satisfactory. A dividend has been declared at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, after deducting ¥75,310 for reserves, and carrying forward a surplus of ¥77,731.

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors herewith present the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1907, the Singapore accounts incorporated being closed on the 28th February, 1907.

The Directors are pleased to be able to report that mining operations during the past year show a considerable improvement on those of the previous year. The Annual Report furnished by the General Manager—Mr. W. H. Martin, M.L.M.M.—and which deals with Raub matters in a very complete manner has been forwarded as usual to each shareholder.

In reference to the Chairman's Report of last year, the Directors desire to point out that the confidence then expressed by them in Mr. W. H. Martin and his staff has not been misplaced. The improvement in mining operations warrants them in expressing the hope and belief that they may be able to announce in the future that this improvement is still being maintained.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, all the Directors—Messrs. De Burch Persse, Robert Philp, George Frederick Smith, and James Forsyth, and the Auditor, T. A. Dodd—retire, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

It will devolve upon the meeting to elect Directors and Auditor, and to fix the Auditors' remuneration.

DR BURGH PERSSE, Chairman.

Brisbane, 20th June, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1907.

(Incorporating Singapore Balance to 28th February, 1907.)

Liabilities.

Capital 200,000 0 0

Less Uncalled Capital 10,000 0 0

Shares at 1/2 p 8,750 0 0

Reserve 191,250 0 0

Debiture 4,873 10 0

Government of the Federated Malay States 5,042 5 0

Sundry Creditors 5,609 10 7

Chartered Bank of India 3,284 4 2

217,114 15 8

Assets.

Mining Property 131,684 17 6

Machinery, Plant, Building, and Furniture 26,958 11 0

Electric Plant and Installation 25,630 17 0

New Main Shaft and Plant 12,497 10 1

Timber and Fuel and Stores 2,103 0 0

Sundry Debtors 1,200 2 0

Cash Balances 6,072 13 1

Profit and Loss Account 11,358 4 3

217,114 15 8

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

April 1, 1906. £ s. d.

To Balance 15,481 0 4

To Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Salaries, and Charges, Brisbane 581 17 9

Wages and Expenses at Raub, including cost of Singapore Office and Directors' Fees 78,574 7 6

Amounts written off—off depreciation and cost of up-keep of machinery and plant, electrical plant and installation, buildings, furniture, also consumption of tools, implements, stores, timber, and fuel 7,587 2 7

52,224 11 11

Cr.

March 31st, 1907. £ s. d.

By Gold Account—

Net proceeds of 10,690,712 ozs. (from 70,203 tons, after payment of royalty, cost of transit, insurance, etc.) 40,713 18 8

By Dividends forfeited 151 19 0

By Balance 11,358 4 3

52,224 11 11

THE N. D. L.

FAR EASTERN SERVICE.

From year to year the freight and passenger traffic on the Imperial German mail boats (Norddeutscher Lloyd) has shown a considerable increase, which is mainly due to the constant efforts of the Company to improve the service to the Far East by running modern steamers, all up to date and by which the travelling public enjoy the highest comfort combined with safety.

The special interest the Norddeutscher Lloyd has evinced for their line to the East can be gathered from their latest sailing list. Here we see that the ships of the *Feldherrn* class, such as the *Gaueisen*, *Scharnhorst*, etc. which so far gave every satisfaction, have now been replaced by the new boats *Bulow*, *Goben*, *Kleist* and *York* which have many improvements founded on past experiences. These new boats of 9,000 tons register exceed the older ones by about 1,000 tons, and the arrangements in the berth, etc. are greatly improved thereby. The space between decks being higher has enabled the builders to make the cabins, dining and drawing rooms much loftier, a great boon to the public travelling in the tropics. In every respect they approach the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and *Prinz Ludwig* boats which are such favourites.

A special feature is the arrangement in the 2nd class, all cabins are large and bright. The poop is considerably longer and consequently there is available for 2nd class passengers a larger promenade deck than is usually the case.

These new steamers of the *Feldherrn* class together with the tried boats *Prinz Heinrich*, *Prinz Regent*, *Luitpold*, *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, *Prinz Ludwig* and especially *Prinzess Alice*, make up a very fine fleet, worthy of the Norddeutscher Lloyd who from the very start have always made every effort for the safe and comfort of the passengers travelling in the Far East.

On 25th ult. the tenders for dredging the Wharfedale at Woking and building the Jetty from Prince's Pier were formally signed at the office of the Conservancy Board. The dredgers are already on their way out from Holland.

## WUCHOW NOTES.

A PROPOSED BUND.

Wuchow, 3rd August, 1907.

A new scheme emanating from Cheung Man Ki, the governor of Kwangsi province, for the building of a Bund in Wuchow, is announced. The scheme seems to be favourably received by the merchant and gentry classes and if realized will involve an expenditure of over a million dollars. Where the funds for this scheme are to come from is not stated, but it is probable that the local Government will raise a loan. The idea, from what can be gathered, is to fill in the whole of the freshore from a certain water mark, and the limit of the length for this prospective bund will be from the Fuh Ho to the old Native Customs station. The freshore after being filled in will be piled and a stone sea wall erected. Such a scheme, if realized, will be a stupendous undertaking and will entail very careful management and supervision.

A preliminary survey has already been made, so it is said, and the Government expect to realize a very handsome return on this venture, by subletting various plots and portions of the bund for building purposes. A large *maison*, it is said, will be one of the principal features of this new scheme. Considerable doubt is expressed locally upon such a venture being realized. The merchants, whilst welcoming the Governor's scheme, seem to think that the occasion will warrant the officials in instituting a new tax of some sort and, needless to say, this is not looked forward to with any pleasant anticipation.

MINING ENTERPRISE.

Considerable activity has been recently displayed in the opening and working of various mineral deposits in this district. Up to the present only minerals mined in this province were antimony and lead ore. The methods of mining were more or less surface and the means employed primitive. Now, however, this is being done away with and modern up-to-date machinery is being imported.







## A PROMISSORY NOTE CASH.

CHINESE PARTNERSHIP AGAIN.

In Summary, Jurisdiction Court this morning, before the Hon. Mr. A. C. W. Wilson, P. J., before Judge Leung Shun Hing and Wong Tsoi, of No. 5, Mul-Kwai Lane, traders, lately carrying on business under the style or firm name of Si-Yik Lung, at No. 1, Shi-Woo Street, as ironmasters, took action against the Tak Li Lung firm, of No. 250 Queen's Road West, contractors, and Lau Hing Fong, of No. 250 Queen's Road West, contractor, and Lai Chi Chin, of No. 4, Hollywood Road, gentleman, partners in the Tak Li Lung firm, for recovery of the sum of \$338.92, being money due by defendants to the plaintiffs on a promissory note, dated 14th March 1907.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. G. K. Hall, Barrister, Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appearing for Lai Chi Chin the other defendant being unrepresented. Mr. d'Almeida e Castro said the firm had been served, but Lai Chi Chin denies that he is or was a partner in the defendant firm.

His Honor: Then who was served?

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: The firm, my Lord, and Lai Chi Chin; the other may could not be found.

Mr. Brutton: There will have to be a trial of the issue as to whether Lai Chi Chin is or was a partner in the defendant firm, and as there has to be another matter in which he is interested, and as it comes up in Chambers on Saturday, it is not much use trying the issue, twice, as to whether Lai Chi Chin is or was a partner.

His Honor: Well, are any of the defendants here?

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: No, my Lord.

His Honor: Very well, I give you my claim and I give you judgment and costs against the firm, and we will consider the issue afterwards.

Leung Shun Hing said he was the first plaintiff, and proved the debt.

His Honor: Judgment with costs against the firm. Now, let's get on with the issue.

Mr. Brutton: I'd ask you, Lordship, to adjourn the matter so that the issue may be tried once for all. There are over \$1,000 dollars at issue in these actions against Lai Chi Chin.

His Honor: (to Mr. d'Almeida e Castro): It won't make any difference to you, I suppose, if the matter is adjourned?

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Well, my Lord, I have the wife of Lai Chi Chin here and have subpoenaed the books of the Registrar in which the Tak Li Lung firm is registered. If your Lordship is going to grant an adjournment, would like to take the wife's evidence as she is here.

Mr. Brutton: Then I must ask for pleadings. We don't know what their case is, and we are acting in the dark.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: What pleadings can there be? The issue is simply as to whether Lai Chi Chin is or is not a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm, or whether he was a partner at the date of the signing of the promissory note.

His Honor: Oh, no, I can't grant you pleadings.

Mr. Brutton: Well, my Lord, then I must ask for an adjournment.

His Honor: Well, we'll take the lady's evidence as she is here, and then see whether we'll go on.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Speaking good English, said she was the wife of the defendant Lai Chi Chin.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Your husband is a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm.

Witness: No, he is not.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Are you sure of that?—Yes, I am quite sure he is not a partner.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Did you ever write to the Tak Li Lung firm?—Yes, I think so, I write very little, but I can sign my name.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Is this letter yours?—The signature is mine.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: In this letter, you write to the firm and say: "Please send me my wages as I want the money." Now, if your husband was not a partner in the firm what were you to get wages for?—Well, I lent the firm \$5,000 in August of last year, and I am agreed that I should be paid \$10 interest a month. Then I lent them another \$2,500, and later on they returned me the \$5,000. They told me not to let my husband know anything about the matter, but to say the \$10 a month was for my wages.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Does your husband keep a banking account?—Yes, in Chinese banks in Canton and he sends the money to me when he has to make any payments in Hong Kong.

A job of the firm was called and stated that the capital of the Tak Li Lung firm was \$10,000, and each of the partners put in \$5,000.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Who were the partners?—Lau Hing Fong and Lai Chi Chin.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: How do you know Lai Chi Chin was a partner?—Lau Hing Fong told me so, and asked me to do my best for the firm.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Can you see Lai Chi Chin in Court?—Yes, he is sitting near those ladies.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: And you knew him as a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm?—Yes, he was the master.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Where is the other partner, Lau Hing Fong?—He had absconded.

His Honor: Understand he had absconded.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Yes, I believe he has, my Lord. Anyhow he cannot be served.

The books of the Tak Li Lung firm were produced and the Court interpreter translated the "contribution book" in which entries appeared in the name of Lai Chi Chin, recording payments by him of various sums on account of capital, amounting to \$5,000. In the salary-book were entries of payments of "dry salary" to Lai Chi Chin of \$100 a month.

His Honor: What do you mean by a "dry salary"?

Witness: A salary paid to a man who does not work, my Lord.

His Honor: Oh, a sleeping partner.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: Well, there are books I'll put them in, my Lord.

His Honor: Very well, I'll admit the books. Have you any questions to ask Mr. Brutton?

Mr. Brutton: No, my Lord, I've only seen one of those books, and I am not prepared to ask any questions upon them.

His Honor: Well, what do you want me to do?

Mr. Brutton: I'd ask your Lordship for an adjournment.

His Honor: Yes, I think you are entitled to that.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro: I've no objection to that, my Lord.

His Honor: No, I don't see how you could have. Well, it had better be put on to-morrow's list.

Mr. Brutton: Would your Lordship give us a day?

His Honor: Oh, no, it is a hard case, and I must go into the list. But I may say that up to the production of the books there was nothing whatever proved as to Lai Chi Chin's partnership, and I don't quite see that they conclusively prove it.

Mr. Brutton: Yes, my Lord, it is just the books that matter most to them.

His Honor: Well, let the case go into to-morrow's list.

## FIRE AT WANCHAI.

GROCER'S SHOP DESTROYED.

Over \$700 worth of damage was done by a fire which destroyed a grocer's shop on the Praya East shortly after one o'clock this morning. The building, an old two-story brick structure, is situated at the corner of Tai Wong Street and the Praya East. A burning discovered the blaze, but before he could turn in an alarm the fire had already ate its way to the floor above. In pretty good time a number of firemen and a deep-tch box from No. 2 Police Station were on the scene, and with the help of a few American sailors, who were in the vicinity at the time, the blaze was put out before the fire brigade arrived. The adjoining buildings were not damaged.

A large quantity of kerosene oil was stored in a well in the grocer's shop before the fire occurred. During the heavy downpour last night, a drum of the kerosene oil was blown away and the shop was flooded. The kerosene well overflowed. The strong smell of kerosene oil was one of the first signs, who started to investigate. Lightening a match he went to the well and during the excitement of the moment he let fall a lighted match into the oil. This, we were told, was the cause of the fire. The premises were not insured.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

Three matches in the third round were decided last Friday afternoon at the V.R.C. club before a large gathering of spectators. The match which attracted the most attention was that between the V.R.C. "A" team and a team representing the Corinthian Yacht Club.

8th CO. R.G.A. vs. MIDDLESEX "B" TEAM.

This match was a very one-sided affair, and ended in an easy win for the Artillerymen by goals to nil. Gunners: Carter, Fleetwood, Bloomfield and Ward scored for the winning team.

The following were the teams:—

R.G.A.—Gunners: Greenwood, Carter, Ward, Fleetwood, West, Bloomfield and Redwell.

Middlesex "B" team:—

Privates: Resdale, Worley, West, Reed, Moss, Warner and Chapman.

R.H.K.V.C. vs. MIDDLESEX "A" TEAM.

The Middlesex men in this game showed good form against their formidable opponents and made a few determined attempts to score, and managed to net one goal. The Yacht Club were far stronger than their opponents, and scored 7 goals. Thus the game ended 7 to 1.

The teams were:—

R.H.K.V.C.—F. Bide, G. G. Franklin, E. W. Carpenter, R. B. Beattie, H. W. Lester, J. W. Wishart and Linion. Middlesex "A" Team:—Gee, Thompson, Preston, Rolfe, Kemmell, Lincham, and Goods.

V.R.C. "A" TEAM vs. C.Y.C.

One of the hardest and best of the matches played so far in the Shield Competition was that between the V.R.C. "A" team and the C.Y.C. in the first half the Corinthians seemed to force the V.R.C. men back, and Whitehill and E. Humphreys had a good few tries, but L. E. Lammett successfully stopped. The V.R.C. forwards had very little to do in attacking, as the ball was very seldom sent up to them and their opponents always tried to get as near to their goal as possible. L. E. Lammett was worried by Whitehill many points when he tried to score. The V.R.C. team might have scored a goal just before half time when C. Rolfe, who had just passed the ball to Carroll, who man left him when he was only a couple of yards away from the Corinthian goal, but the former sent it back to the other side, and thus a capital opening was lost. At half time the score was blank.

In the second half the V.R.C. men seemed to have more playing power than their opponents and in about a minute after play recommenced the ball was passed to H. A. Lammett by Pereira, who was just in front of the goal, and he scored the first goal for the V.R.C. team. After this the Corinthians made a few unsuccessful attempts to score, L. E. Lammett proving himself an excellent custodian. The ball was sent up to the other side of the bath again and Carroll made an attempt to score, but he was stopped by Pereira. There was a try which proved of no avail and in the midst of a scramble a weak shot was again tried by Carroll without success. From a foul given against Barros, E. Humphreys shot a goal which was disallowed as he was not in front of the goal. The ball was again taken up near the Corinthians' goal and Pereira scored from a pass by Lammett, the second goal for the V.R.C. and, thus the game ended in a 2 to nil.

The teams were:—V.R.C. "A" team:—L. E. Lammett (goal), A. E. Alves and H. A. Lammett (full backs), A. V. Barros (half), A. H. Carroll, P. M. Remedios and J. M. Roza Pereira (forwards).

Corinthian Yacht Club:—J. Forbes (goal), O. R. Chueyut, J. Miller, (full backs), C. Humphreys (half back), E. Humphreys, R. C. Whitehill and O. L. Cooke (forwards).

The Fourth Round is fixed to take place on Wednesday, 7th, the teams being R. H. K. V. C. vs. R. P. "A" and on Friday, 9th, the 8th Co. R. G. A. vs. Corinthian Yacht Club.

YOUTH ROUND.

Last Wednesday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure a couple of very interesting matches were played before another large gathering of sports enthusiasts.

R.E. "A" TEAM vs. R.H.K.V.C.

This match proved to be a very exciting one and, although the Engineers were defeated, it must be said that they played a very good game and had a good many opportunities for scoring which they were slow to avail of, but the few shots they did make at goal were well stopped by the Yacht Club goalkeeper.

Staff Sergeant Walsh defended the Royal Engineers' goal creditably, but it was impossible for him to stop every shot. The Engineers seemed to have improved a good deal from Monday and Grandy especially. The Yacht Club also played a good game and deserved their win of six goals to nil to their favour. Bide, Linion and Beattie were the scorers.

The teams were as follows: R.H.K.V.C.—F. Bide, G. G. Franklin, E. W. Carpenter, R. B. Beattie, H. W. Lester, P. Stanton and Linion. R.E. "A" Team:—Staff Sergeant Walsh, Western, Sappers, Sarghaun, Morrish, Carr, Barton and Sgt. Grandy.

V.R.C. "A" TEAM vs. V.R.C. "B" TEAM.

The "A" team men did not have matters all so smooth as they expected and had a little difficulty in scoring, but they were short of F. M. Roza Pereira. (one of their best men) who was substituted by his brother, F. M. Roza Pereira. In the first half of the game the "A" team backs did not feed their forwards half as much as they ought to, and they scored 3 goals in the first half, all to the credit of L. E. Lammett. It might have been 4 if the backs had only passed the ball a

## RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

## MONTHLY REPORT.

General Manager's report for 4 weeks ending July 13th, 1907.

The Mine Measurements and Assay Results of prospecting work show a total of 517 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review: made up of 48 ft. sinking, 147 ft. driving, and 322 ft. crosscutting, as against 481 ft. the previous 4 weeks.

MINE.

Bukit Koman. The main shaft has been sunk 22 ft. making a total depth of 75 ft. below the 440 ft. level.

440 ft. Level, Drive South. This has been driven 47 ft. making a total of 269 ft. The lode 47 in. wide as against 42 ft.

440 ft. Level, Drive North. This end has been advanced 4 ft. bringing the total to 266 ft. The lode 49 in. wide gives an average of 44 ft. For the present work here is suspended.

440 ft. Level North, Drive South on foot-wall drive on. To this end added 7 ft. making a total of 31 ft. The lode 51 in. wide as against 42 ft.

440 ft. Level North, Drive on branch from slope. This has been advanced 3 ft. making a total of 91 ft. The lode has died out and crosscutting for slope filling.

The mine on this branch has been sunk from 14 ft. to 21 ft. The lode 32 in. wide assays 5 dw.

Crosscutting for Slope filling. 173 ft. Stopped. The following have been in operation.

Above the 440 ft. level: 3 stopes, lode 75 in. wide, worth 51 dw.

Above the 440 ft. level: 2 stopes, lode 76 in. wide, worth 24 dw.

Above the 440 ft. level: 2 stopes, lode 81 in. wide, worth 44 dw.

STOPE MINE.

160 ft. Level, Drive South. This has been driven 19 ft. making a total of 400 ft. The lode 45 in. wide assays 12 dw.

160 ft. Level, Drive North. Here 19 ft. has been driven, bringing the total to 114 ft. There is no change to note.

160 ft. Level, Drive North, East Lode. This has been advanced 13 ft. making a total of 81 ft. The lode 45 in. wide assays 1 dw.

160 ft. Level, Drive South. This end has been extended 28 ft. making a total of 445 ft. The lode 46 in. wide gives a value of 19 dw.

Crosscut West of Shaft, 60 ft. Level. This has been advanced from 446 to 464 ft.

No. 3 Winze from surface. This has been sunk 2 ft. making the total depth 84 ft.

The boiler and steam pump have been got to work and greater progress will be made.

Crosscutting for slope filling. 3 ft. Stopped. Above the 100 ft. level: 1 stope, lode 67 in. wide, worth 64 dw.

Above the 60 ft. level: 1 stope, lode 51 in. wide, worth 16 dw.

ST. MALACCA.

From the winze sunk in Malacca Hill a crosscut has been put off East and taken 43 ft. At 38 ft. a bunch of quartz was met 4 ft. wide giving a panning value of 4 dw. Further work will be done on this, in the meantime the crosscut is being pushed on eastward.

In Bukit Stengah 32 ft. of prospecting work has been done.

Below the No. 1 level a drive has been taken 12 ft. on a bunch of ore averaging 84 in. wide and worth 134 dw.

Crosscutting for Slope filling. 17 ft. Stopped. Below the No. 1 level: 1 stope, lode 84 in. wide, worth 3 dw. From here 198 tons have been broken.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The overtype locomotive boiler at Slope mine has been refitted and placed into position to operate the gear driving the Cornish pump in case of emergency.

The Wilfly tables have been started and are doing very good work; some alterations are necessary and these will be made during the stoppage we are preparing for during the coming month, to fit the new governor valves on the turbo-generator at Sampen.

Milling Returns for 4 weeks ending July 13th, 1907.

Stamps working: 40.

Period of work 28 days, less lost time 216 days due to electrical machinery repairs and clean up.

One milled Koman 2102 tons.

Stope 228 " total 2930

Amalgam collected 173 ozs. producing Retorted gold 187 " Smelted 187 "

Average yield per ton 1.31 dw.

Total tons crushed 5,777

Amalgam collected 2,338 ozs.

Smelted gold 244,937 "

Average yield per ton 2.81 dw.

Fluorine 97.76

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

In a gambling raid, engineered by Sergeant Appleton, at No. 61, Temple Street North, a first floor, last Friday night, sixteen gamblers were captured. During the stampede which followed the entry of the raiders one coolie stepped over the veranda and landed on his back in the street. He was picked up and removed to hospital. He is believed to be seriously injured internally. The gamblers were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hasland on Saturday morning at the Police Court, and fined.

The French mail steamer *Toulon*, from the North last Monday morning, collided with and did some damage to a coal lighter while proceeding to Barbooy. The lighter belonged to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and was at the time of the collision being towed with three other barges across the harbour by the steam launch *Alfred*. The collision happened as the barges were unable to clear, all that could be obtained, however, was that the *Toulon* while entering the port collided with one of the coal lighters, striking it.

The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

Mr. Griest: Well, to the Registrar, my Lord.

His Honor: Oh, no, the Registrar is, far too busy to take up this matter. You can, if you like, make arrangements with my clerk to go through the accounts.

Mr. Griest: Very well, my Lord.

His Honor: Let the case go into Friday's list.

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will be held at the Central Anti-Opium Association's Hospital. Advertisements have been inserted in the local press calling on the people to co-operate in order to make these celebrations a success so as to mark an important epoch in the history of the Chinese Empire.

#### SALT COMMISSIONER.

The Canton Salt Commissioner designate, Ting Nai-yang, who is reported to have left Wuchow yesterday, is expected to arrive here tomorrow and the Canton officials have prepared to receive him here. Ting will take up his temporary quarters in the Southern suburb.

#### CEMENT FACTORY.

All the machinery ordered by the Canton Government Cement Factory through a German firm here have now arrived. There are three sets of machinery: one for the manufacture of cement, one for the turning out of casks for the cement, and the third for the manufacture of bricks. The work of erecting the machinery will soon be commenced.

#### ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

On the 4th instant, a general meeting of the Central Anti-Opium Association was held and there were present several hundred people. Several gentlemen delivered speeches on the evils of the drug and an address to the people was read out to the assembly. The gathering did not disperse until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted: (1) That the officials should be requested to prohibit the sale of anti-opium pills that are manufactured from any compounds of morphia. (2) That the community be requested to select their own representatives to present the formula of the pills to the Association. (3) That a branch Anti-Opium Association be established in Honam. (4) That celebrations be held in the Central Association's Hospital on the occasion of the closing of the diwans on the 1st day of the 7th moon, when the anti-opium regulations will be brought into effect. (5) That the pay of the physicians of the hospital be fixed at \$40 per month without any other allowance, and that these physicians be required to go on one month's probation. (6) That the 5th day of the 8th moon be fixed as the date for the election of a president of the said association.

The prohibition of opium smoking is about to be strictly enforced in the city and the surrounding districts of Canton, but it is found that this prohibition is not general throughout the different districts. The Central Anti-Opium Association has sent out representatives to the different districts to inquire into the matter with the object of helping the Government to carry out the anti-opium regulations.

The Committee of the Canton Fung Pin Hospital, seeing that the wards of this institution is not spacious enough for the accommodation of patients, have contemplated to put up another building in connection with the institution as the number of patients will, no doubt, be increased by the prohibition of opium smoking by the end of this month.

#### CHINESE DOCTOR FOR ANAM.

The Chinese physician, Hung Goo Ting, who has been engaged by the Canton Fung Pin Hospital for the Chinese section, is expected to arrive here tomorrow and attend the plague-stricken people there, will leave to-day for his new post.

#### RAIN STORM DAMAGE.

The continuous heavy rain of the past few days has done a considerable amount of damage to the Hok Shan district. The dykes of the farms have been washed away to a great extent; many houses have collapsed and a number of lives lost.

7th August.

#### RICE RIOTS.

The district Magistrate of the district of Kaying has sent a despatch to Canton stating that a disturbance has broken out there caused by the famine-stricken people. The Magistrate stated that he has made arrangements to dispose half of the rice from the Government Granary to the people at the lowest prices, but when tickets were issued to the people to purchase rice, a mob of several thousand people collected at the front of the granary. The mob attacked the granary and other official departments and ransacked the rice granary. The local authorities experienced great difficulty in dispersing the rabble. The despatch requests that a body of troops be sent from here for the purpose of protection in case of emergency.

#### DRAWER'S STORE ATTACHED.

The firm of Kin Cheong Loong, drawers of Yeung Hang Street, has been sealed up by the authorities at the request of the International Banking Corporation from which the owner of the firm has effected a loan but has not repaid it.

#### THEATRE CLOSED.

The Honam theatre has been sealed up by the Panyu magistrate as the payment of rent is overdue.

#### VICEREGAL BANQUET.

A dinner was given yesterday at the Eight Bannerman Hall in honour of H.E. the Emperor's birthday, by H.E. the Acting Viceroy. The foreign consuls, leading members of the foreign community, and the Commissioners of Customs and Posts were present.

#### COLLISION.

The other day the launch *Wai On* came into collision with a cargo boat fully laden with a cargo of tobacco leaf belonging to Chu Kwong Lan, and the cargo boat was sunk. Fortunately, the water police boat was in the vicinity so no lives were lost; but the cargo was carried away by the tide.

#### SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, formerly the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived here yesterday afternoon on board the *s.s. Hwang* en route for his native home. A number of friends were on the wharf to meet the distinguished official.

8th August.

#### NEW SALT COMMISSIONER.

The newly appointed Salt Commissioner of Canton, Ting Nai-yang, has arrived here from Wuchow and landed officially this morning at the Tin Tze Wharf. The Kwangchow Prefect, the two magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu and others were present on the wharf to welcome this official. Commissioner Ting will take up a temporary residence pending the handing over charge by ex-Commissioner En Lin.

#### HONGKONG CHINESE MERCHANTS.

The proposal of the manager of the Hongkong branch of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, Taotai Wen, that the old Mun Pao Kuk (Government Transport Department) be turned into a bureau for the furtherance of the commercial interests of the Chinese in Hongkong, was left to be commented upon by the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. This Bureau has since reported that there is no need of such a step as the interests of the Chinese merchants are already sufficiently safeguarded by law.

#### RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

It has already been reported that at a meeting held the other day of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company there were some heated arguments among the shareholders present, and that the newly elected president, Lo Po Shun, and vice-president, Wong Shui-ping, had not

yet assumed charge of office since their appointment. H.E. Viceroy Shun has been informed of the above facts, and he has again sent a telegram to the Acting Viceroy Wu instructing him to request Messrs. Lo and Wong to take over charge of office at once without further delay. H.E. has also telegraphed to these two gentlemen requesting them to assume their duties at an early date, as he considers that all the recent troubles between the shareholders are through these officials not taking over control of affairs. H.E. states that the annual general meeting is to be conducted strictly according to the regulations of the company, and no one is to hold office unless duly elected by the shareholders.

#### ADMIRAL LI CHUNG.

Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Ching, Admiral and Commander-designate of Peking, is about to leave here for his new post. The people of the different villages presented him yesterday with various kinds of gifts in the shape of umbrellas, scrolls, etc., in appreciation of his good services rendered to them.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### SHARE LIST.

Further alterations to-day are:—  
Fenwick's ..... \$17 5  
Shanghai Docks ..... \$17 7 1/2  
Hongkong Cottons ..... \$11 1/2  
Dairy Farms ..... 101 s. and b.  
Cement ..... 101 s. and b.  
United Asbestos ..... 10 ex. div.

#### YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 9th August, Messrs. Phirosha B. Petit & Co. state:—  
Our last circular was dated the 26th ultimo. Our anticipations of a "weak with a downward tendency market" has been realized, and to-day we have to report an all-round decline of 1 to 2 1/2 per cent.  
High as exchange ruled at the close of our last circular, silver continued steadily to appreciate in value until it touched 32 1/2 p. on the 6th inst.—the highest point reached when T.T.'s on Bombay were quoted Rs. 168 per \$100.

This rising exchange weakened holders very considerably, as, fearing the disorganizing influence of any further advance on exchange on India, they began precipitately to sell among themselves at prices representing a loss of from 1 to 4 per cent.  
Dearness in the price of rice and the partial failure of the crop have combined to keep dealers and speculators off the market. Imports are, in the circumstances, anxious sellers. We therefore anticipate further decline in value unless arrested by extraneous causes now not in sight.

Reference was made in previous circulars to the resort to the insolvency Court of one of the principal Chinese dealers following the disastrous crisis of last year. It is now freely talked in native circles that extreme measures may not, after all, be adopted against this leading Chinese firm of yarn merchants who failed early in the year, and the probability of their return to the market rehabilitated with fresh resources is anticipated with pleasurable interest.

The official publication of the Society of Arts has deemed fit to sound a note of warning to Bombay. Seeing the implacable nature of the competitors with whom Bombay mill-owners will have to contend, the warning note of the Society's *Journal*, in reference to Japanese operations in cotton and yarn, might find a suitable record in this circular. The paper says:—

Persistent efforts are being made by Japanese merchants, with the aid of the Government, to capture the cotton markets of China, and with this object in view, the Japanese mills have, during the last six months, increased the number of their spindles. Evidence is not wanting that the Japanese Government is looking with favour upon, and lending financial assistance to, the development of the cotton industry. Japan has many things in her favour in this struggle with the Chinese cotton market. She has an abundance of cheap concentrated labour, she understands the wants of the Chinese people, and is in a better position geographically to meet the demand than any other country. China is producing large quantities of cotton, but the quality is not good, and has to be mixed with either American or Indian cotton to produce good fabrics. Japan uses large quantities of Chinese cotton in the manufacture of textiles and will no doubt seek control of the supply. She is even now, it is said, keeping independent of the foreign supply. From reliable statistics for the half year ending 30th June, 1906, it is shown that cotton mills of Japan used 209,574,662 lbs. of raw cotton. Of this amount India supplied the greatest quantity 77,673,683 lbs., China 67,966,533 lbs. and America 58,541,589 lbs. With three exceptions all the mills in Japan used American cotton. Five mills did not use Indian cotton at all. The total number of spindles in operation last July amounted to 1,371,730 spindles and the cotton consumed during that month amounted to 3,584,125 lbs. Nearly every mill increased its spindles, and enlarged its capital stock, and every mill showed a satisfactory financial condition. There has been under consideration the question of building a cotton mill in Dalny. The cost of living there is scarcely what it is in Japan, and there is a scarcity of labour. Bombay mill owners will please note the facts, for there is certain to be another crisis in the trade when Japan has fully captured China, both for the raw cotton and the finished product.

No. 201.—A moderate business has been done at a reduction of 1 to 3 per cent.  
No. 167.—Move slowly; prices show a decline 1/2.  
No. 122.—Not in much request, only selected threads are inquired for at declining rates.  
No. 103.—The bulk of business was done in this count. Prices show a decline of 1 to 3 per cent.

The market closes quiet.  
Sales:—2,610 bales of No. 101, 725 bales of No. 121, 250 bales of No. 165, and 575 bales of No. 201; in all about 4,200 bales.  
Arrivals:—Per steamers *Fookiang* and *Lai-tang* (from Calcutta), and *Hiroshima* and *Levanse* and *Marmora* (from Bombay) of about 8,000 bales.  
Unsold Stock:—About 16,000 bales.  
Exchange:—We quote to-day as under:—  
India T.T. at Rs. 167 1/2 per cent.  
Demand ..... 168  
London T.T. at Sh. 22 1/2  
Demand ..... 22 1/2  
Shanghai ..... 22 1/2  
Silver ..... 31 1/2 p. per oz.

Writing under same date, Messrs. Cawcize, Pallen & Co. report:—  
Since the issue of our last report on the 26th ultimo per *s.s. Delta*, our yarn market has continued quiet throughout the interval. Orders from the country have been few and far between and what little demand that existed locally has been met by dealers from their late heavy purchases. Business from the hands consequently has been very small and the im-

patience of some large importers to realize have subsequently established a decline of from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. No. 101, however, as usual, attracted most attention and formed the bulk of sales. The market closes dull and drooping.

No. 62, and 81.—No sales reported.  
No. 101.—Have been largely dealt in.  
No. 121.—In moderate inquiry for special chops.

No. 165.—Trifling business in one or two tickets.  
No. 201.—Small sales in desirable spinings at a decline of 1 to 3 per cent.  
Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 3,125 bales of No. 101; 525 bales of No. 121; 145 bales of No. 165; and 705 bales of No. 201; in all about 4,700 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Fookiang*, *Hiroshima*, *Marm*, *Lai-tang*, *Levanse* and *Marmora* amount to about 7,975 bales.  
Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 5,000 bales.

Local Mills:—No business is reported.  
Japanese Yarn:—Nothing doing.  
Exchange:—We quote on India to-day at Rs. 168 1/2. London at 2 1/2 p. 7d.

#### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.  
London—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2 p.  
Do, demand ..... 2 1/2 p.  
Do, 4 months' sight ..... 2 1/2 p.  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2 p.  
America—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2 p.  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2 p.  
India T.T. .... 167 1/2 p.  
T.T. demand ..... 168  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 22 1/2 p.  
Singapore T.T. .... 22 1/2 p.  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 22 1/2 p.  
Yarn—Bank T.T. .... 22 1/2 p.

#### BUYING.

4 months' sight L/C ..... 3 1/2 p.  
3 months' sight L/C ..... 3 1/2 p.  
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York ..... 3 1/2 p.  
10 days' sight do ..... 3 1/2 p.  
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ..... 2 1/2 p.  
10 days' sight France ..... 2 1/2 p.  
10 days' sight Germany ..... 2 1/2 p.  
10 days' sight India ..... 3 1/2 p.  
Bank of England rate ..... 4 1/2 p.  
Bank of France ..... 4 1/2 p.  
Conversion ..... \$8.01

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Singapore Free Press* hears that a young python was caught in a godown at Taijong Pagor on Tuesday week.

HONGKONG Hotel shares dropped further last Saturday to \$110 from \$113 on Friday, or 2 1/2 cents Thursday.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s *s.s. Kwangtung* in harbour last Sunday was dressed in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of China.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *India* left London on 5th ult. with the following specie for Singapore: Coin gold, £4,000.

THE Russian Government proposes to establish at Harbin a Secretariat for the transaction of Far Eastern Affairs and Frontier matters.

LIBUTANANT J. R. C. Cavendish, on promotion, has been reappointed to the destroyer *Hart* on the station. He gets his promotion at less than six years' service.

THE Emperor of China has bestowed on Mr. C. D. Advocate, Consul-General of the Netherlands at Shanghai, the Order of the Double Dragon, Third Class.

TAN HSIO-CHENG recommends the establishment of three sub-departments of the Ministry of War, namely, (a) strategy, (b) shipping matters, and (c) ways and means.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending July 20, 1907, amounted to 26,325 tons and the sales during the same period to 16,160 tons.

THE steamer *Asahi Yang Maru*, which was built at the Kawasaki Dockyard to the order of the Yangtze Steamship Company, underwent a trial trip outside Kobe Harbour on the 26th July with very good results. The vessel developed a maximum speed of 16.02 knots and an average of 15.6 knots, whereas the contracted speed was 13 knots per hour.

A mass meeting of gentry and people of Fukien province is to be held in Amoy on the 23rd inst. to discuss ways and means concerning the construction of a Provincial Railway entirely with Chinese money. The proposed railway is to connect with the Yuchi-Han (Canton-Hankow) and Chikiang railways. The meeting is to be presided over by his Honour Liu Ching-Gen, Taotai of Amoy.

OVER thirty notable men associated with the riots in Seoul have been arrested. The new Yang Fan has written to Peking to ask permission to resign the Liangkang Viceroyalty in favour of H.E. Tien Chün-hsien. This is probably because the latter has been found to be intriguing for H.E. Tuan Fang's post again since his return from the North; it being well known that Tsen is eager to try his hand at this Viceroyalty, as he dislikes the idea of going back to Canton, where he is far from popular.

THE acting Viceroy of Kwangtung has wired to the Wai Wu-pu with respect to the attack by pirates on the British steamer *Kee Cheong*. He says the pirates, who were engaged in the robbery, were in question, were armed with fire-arms, which were sold to them by foreign merchants, and that since the British Minister holds the Chinese officials responsible for the safety of British merchants, he should at least take measures to stop or check the sale of fire-arms by his nationals to irresponsible natives.

THE Wai Wu-pu replies that the above statement is too indefinite and the Kwangtung officials are still expected to capture the pirates. —*Sin Wan-pao*.

ABOUT 11.30 on Sunday morning last, says the *Tai Pao*, the China Navigation Co.'s *s.s. Shuntien* and China Merchants' *s.s. Anping* came into collision just inside the new channel at Tai Pao, both getting their bows damaged. The *Shuntien* had several of her plates broken on the starboard bow and her railings bent. The *Anping* received a hole just below the anchor at the bow, but both steamers were able to continue their way. An inquiry will be held as to the cause of the accident, which is being in charge at the time. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, having a private dockyard at Tongku, the damage sustained by the *Shuntien* was repaired by their own workmen.

It is stated that the majority of the members of the Central Government are determined to repurchase Weihaiwei.

MR. RINCE Fushimi has been appointed president of the Grand National Exhibition which is to take place in Tokio in 1912.

MR. H. H. J. Compertz, lately Attorney General, and at present First Magistrate, is about to proceed to Canada, to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

BUSINESS was done last Tuesday in Hongkong Hotel shares at \$100; they closed with buyers at that rate. On Thursday week the shares stood at \$118.

ACTING Viceroy Wu, of Canton has obtained sanction of the Central Government to appoint Mr. Wei Han as the Chinese Director of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs, has been granted to Major H. E. Lewis, 19th Infantry, from 10th August to 8th October.

LEAVE of absence (privilege leave) to the neighbouring countries on private affairs, has been granted to Major H. E. Lewis, 19th Infantry, from 10th August to 8th October.

SHIPS in port to-day were dressed in honour of the anniversary of the Coronation of King Edward VII. At noon a Royal Salute was fired by the men-of-war in harbour and by the shore battery.

MR. A. M. Reith, former manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow, and who is now at home on furlough, has generously sent out a cup to be raced for at the Hankow Autumn Race Meeting.

MRSS. Hidalgo, Cuyugan and Company, the Filipino firm soliciting subscription for the erection of a monument to the late patriot José Maria Basa, report that the amount thus far raised is 1,100 pesos. —*Manila Times*.

THE Court-room was packed this morning during the Summary sessions, yet notwithstanding this fact there was a remarkable absence of defendants, and in nearly every case judgment and costs went in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE Siccawei weather chart reports that four slight shocks of earthquake were recorded at Siccawei on the 2nd and 3rd ult. and one on the 3rd. The shock on Saturday occurred at 8.11 a.m. and lasted three seconds. The other shocks were also of short duration.

THE following details left the command on 3rd instant per *S.S. Kwangtung* for conveyance to India:—H.K.S.B.R.G.A., 2 rank and file for discharge. 19th Infantry, 2 rank and file for discharge. 120th Baluchis, 8 rank and file and one follower for discharge.

FELLOW-CONSPIRATORS of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, alias Sun Wen, are reported to have succeeded in crossing the Tonkin frontier into Kwangtung, and instructions have been issued to Acting Viceroy Hu Siang-shio, at Canton, to keep a careful watch for them.

IT is stated in a Tokio telegram of 3rd inst. that quiet prevails in Seoul and its environs. Fifty-six Korean officers and men were killed, fifty-eight were wounded, and those taken prisoners amount to six hundred. Provincial garrisons will begin to be disbanded next Saturday.

THE death was announced at Tientsin, last week, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of Mr. Fan, a well-known Chinese servant of the bank at that port, and a man much respected both by foreigners and Chinese. He acted as accountant for Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Tientsin, and other firms. His death took place at Taku.

THERE were two pitched battles on the 2nd inst. at Seoul; but the Korean troops have now been subdued. The Japanese casualties amounted to 25, including a captain killed. A Korean battalion commander attempted to commit suicide as a protest. Searches among the defeated troops are being instituted, and a large number have been made prisoners. The troops thus submitted to disarmament are to receive rewards.

AN unknown European was sent to hospital yesterday by the Yau-mat-ti Police suffering from a broken leg. A Jukong found the man lying at the foot of a large rock on top of the hill. The police are of opinion that the European must have been sitting at the foot of a hill when the rock was dislodged from the hillside and came crashing down on him. But for a broken leg the European is in no other way injured.

"He never lent me any money," said an aged, grey-bearded and very emaciated Chinaman, in response to a question from his Honour the Justice. "He gave it to my *foht* and my *foht* brought it and laid it on the table." "Well," said his Honour, "that is the way of lending it to you; you had the use of it." "Yes, had to make payments." "And you sent your *foht* to the plaintiff to get the money?" After considerable fencing with the question, defendant at last admitted that it was so. "Judgment for plaintiff with costs," said his Honour.

THE *N. C. D. News* understands that the Wai-wu-pu has recalled Tai-tai Liu Yuk-lin, Chinese Consul-General and Special Commissioner at Johannesburg, in order to give him the task of opening up negotiations with the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking, concerning the reduction of the opium traffic and prohibition of opium consumption in this country. Consul-General Liu Yuk-lin is a returned American student of the Chinese Educational Mission to the U.S. in the seventies, and well able to deal with the work to which he has been selected by the Wai-wu-pu.

H.E. TUN FANG telegraphs to the Wai-wu-pu in regard to the loan of Tls. 1,500,000 from the Shanghai branch of the Huiyu Bank for the Huiyu River Conservancy Board which is to be refunded after a certain number of years. H.E. says that Tai-tai Ching of the aforesaid bank has promised to lend Tls. 1,000,000, as there is no other means of procuring funds at the present time. The Provincial Treasuries at Soochow and Nanking are nearly empty. H.E. requests the Foreign Office to consult the Board of Finance about the loan so as to settle it as soon as possible.

ACTION on information received at police headquarters some days ago to the effect that a gambling school was being conducted each night at No. 29 Circular Pathway (ground floor) premises occupied by a silvermith, Inspector Ritchie and a number of detectives raided the house last Tuesday night and found a game of *ho* in full swing. Seventeen arrests were made and the gambling outfit and \$3.40 found on the table were forfeited. The gang was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Compertz, last Wednesday morning, at the Police Court, when the two ring-leaders were mulcted in \$25, the remainder paying \$5 apiece.

LIEUT. Col. J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., having returned from leave has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, resumed his appointment as a member of the Sanitary Board.

ANOTHER body—bringing the total up to four dead—was recovered from the debris of the collapsed portion of the Hongkong Hotel, shortly after one o'clock last Saturday. The corpse was that of Ho Lai, one of the hotel's pantry boys.

IN their latest circular on the rice trade, Messrs. W. G. Hale, of Saigon, report:—The chief feature is renewed demand from Hongkong, which has advanced our market and makes it close stronger with a pronounced upward tendency.

BY the retirement from the N.Y.K. service, under the age clause, of Captain Haswell, Captain Swain becomes Commodore of the fleet, and has succeeded Captain Haswell in the command of the N.Y.K. steamer *Nikko Maru*.

H.E. Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Chinese ex-Minister at Washington, has informed the Wai-wu-pu that the new immigrant laws of the United States contain a clause which requires fifty dollars. The Wai-wu-pu is, therefore, requested to remonstrate with Mr. Rockhill, the U.S. Minister in Peking, on the subject.

SHORTLY after twelve o'clock last Monday night an unknown Chinaman, about thirty-five years of age, while walking along Jubilee Street, was seen to stagger and fall. He was picked up by a policeman, bleeding from the mouth, and placed in an ambulance to be sent to hospital, but he expired on the way. His remains were then taken to the mortuary. The cause of death is unknown.

LIVE on Saturday night last the Water police discovered a junk, minus her crew, drifting out of the harbour, off the Dutch Petroleum Oil works, at Causeway Bay. The junk was taken in tow and removed to the police canteen at 'Sim-tai-tai'. The police cannot account for the absence of the crew from the junk, but they are of opinion that she was abandoned immediately the typhoon signal was raised.

POLICEMAN Hedge, of the Central Police Station, arrested a Chinaman outside the Hongkong Hotel last Monday on a charge of dealing in Macao lottery tickets. The man, who gave the name of Mui Pak Ping, was seen offering the tickets to a European. He was released on \$5 bail. On Tuesday morning, when the case was called on, the man did not appear, and Mr. Compertz ordered his bail to be forfeited.

A TOKIO telegram of 20th ult. states that the situation at Seoul and in the provinces is outwardly quiet, but it is held that there is no ground for extreme optimism, as there is undoubtedly a strong undercurrent of antagonism. "The Press is divided in its opinions," the telegram states, "and the excessive moderation displayed by Japan. Spasmodic disturbances in the provinces are reported from Korea, and increased military precautions are being taken. Viscount Hayashi was to leave Seoul on 25th ult. for Tokio."

THE case against the head cook of the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, who, with one of his assistants was arrested recently by Sergeant Cashman on a charge of stealing two Hongkong dollars from the property of the Company, was concluded at the Police Court on the 7th inst. Mr. Hasland, before whom the case was heard, found the head cook guilty. The evidence went to show that the assistant was only obeying orders when he took the hams ashore. His Worship sentenced the head cook to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks. The assistant was discharged.

THE Korean delegation to the Hague has arrived in New York and intends to present a petition to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, requesting that he take steps to guarantee the independence of the Hermit Kingdom. The delegates were advised to seek the aid of the United States by former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, who is one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference. The delegation includes some of the foremost men in Korea. The Japanese newspapers have referred in the action of the emperor in sending delegates to the peace conference as treacherous.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate, under the provisions of section 4 of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1900), the Honourable Mr. William Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, to be a member of a Board of Arbitrators appointed under the chairmanship of His Honour Mr. Justice to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lots Nos. 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, and a piece of 421 in New Kowloon Survey District "C."

TURING the blow early on Saturday morning last a cargo-boat (No. 401) was very nearly capsized off Tai-kok-tui. The boat left 'Sim-tai-tai', fully loaded with timber, on Friday night, on her way to Tai-kok-tui. Soon after passing Yau-mat-ti she was caught broadside-on by a strong wind, and heaved over to one side. The ropes which held the timber snapped and the ropes thirty logs were washed overboard. One of the crew fell into the water during the sudden lurch of the junk. He was rescued. After anchoring head-on for an hour or two the junk continued to her destination.

AN unlicensed cargo-boat, with a crew of seven on board, turned turtle off Stonecutter's Island during the blow on Sunday morning last. The accident occurred at about ten o'clock, while the junk lay at anchor. A strong gust of wind caught her broadside-on and heaved her over, the crew, which included two women and several children, being thrown into the water. A Water Police pinnace steaming in the vicinity went to the rescue of the junk people. Four were hauled aboard the pinnace, the remainder deciding to "stand by" the capsized junk, which was later towed and beached at Tai-kok-tui.

THE Yau-mat-ti Police have in custody a man named 'An Hing', who, they allege, was implicated in an armed robbery which was committed in the Lai Pak Shan village, at Tai-po, in August last year. In this robbery a band of armed men, among them, it was alleged, was the accused, broke into a farmer's house during the night and while a few tortuous inmates with lighted torches were endeavouring to escape, the robbers, getting away with some clothing and \$75 in cash. When the robbery took place the matter was reported to the police at Tai-po. A search was made, but nothing resulted. A day or two ago 'An Hing' was recognised while out walking at Yau-mat-ti and handed over to the police. He was arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Compertz, last Tuesday, at the Police Court, on a charge of armed robbery. He denied the charge, and the case was adjourned.

LIEUTENANT G. A. Luscombe has been appointed to the cruiser *King Alfred*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. K. Moore, K.C.B., commanding the China Station, on promotion from sub-lieutenant. He joined the service in May, 1901.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Russo-Chinese Bank, it appears that the profits for the year amounted to 3,381,000 roubles. After paying a dividend of slightly over 9 per cent., transferring 306,605 roubles to reserve, 791,450 to general funds, there is a surplus of 441,438 roubles of which 400,000 roubles will be applied to extraordinary reserve and 41,438 carried forward. The reserve funds of the bank amount to 9,040,000 roubles.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of 3rd inst. to the *Manila Times* says:—The frightful atrocities of a Jack-the-Ripper in New York city have caused an unusual sensation in that city. The press is severely criticizing the police for its inability to capture the murderer, who has been able to continue the perpetration